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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....JUNE 2, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

MR. BLAINE has practically given his consent to the use of his name before the Republican nominating convention at Minneapolis.

THE Wilmington *Review* says that Receiver ROBINSON is busily engaged paying to depositors in the defunct First National Bank, the first declared dividend of 15 per cent.

CONSUL General JOHN C. NEW has reached Washington, having come from his post at London to organize Mr. HARRISON's forces for the Presidential nomination conflict.

THE New Jersey Democratic convention has instructed its twenty delegates, among whom are Senator MCPHERSON and Governor ABBETT, to vote at Chicago for CLEVELAND as long as his name is before the Convention.

A RECENT issue of the *Manufacturers' Record* contains a cut, and an article about it, of the famous Tryon Palace at New Berne, which the Lady managers of the World's Fair from this State intend to reproduce at Chicago as the North Carolina Building The writer of the article says that the Palace was modelled after the Mansion House in London, and the inference would be that the house in the cut looks like the Mansion House. As a matter of fact, the cut, which represents the Palace as made familiar in school histories, shows the rear of the building, which is almost the counterpart of the rear of Tabley House, the ancient seat of the Lords de Tabley, in Cheshire, England, now occupied by Mr. JOSEPH LEIGH, M. P., the present Lord of the Manor. No doubt the architectural front of Tryon's Palace had a portico with lofty columns like the Mansion House, and like Tabley House, Tatton Hall and many of the seats of the English nobles So far as we are aware, most of these great residences are approached from the rear, while the technical front, or what might also be called the ceremonial front, looks the other way. If we are not mistaken, the White House at Washington, (which, by the way, looks like a fifth-rate country gentleman's house in England) has its architectural front towards the Potomac and Arlington, though it is always approached from the side that faces Jackson Square.

DURING the speech of Senator GORMAN on the 13th of May, the Senate having under consideration the Naval appropriation bill, the able Maryland senator gave a list of the total appropriations of the several Congresses from that of 1875-6 to that of 1891-2 (the Billion Dollar Congress) inclusive. Referring to these appropriations, he said: "We had an Administration recently in power, a member of which is now a member of this body. I believe that it was as honest an Administration as we have ever had since the adoption of the Constitution. We had four years of that Administration. We were hampered, it is true, by not having all branches of the Government. We only controlled the House of Representatives and the Executive branch, but, after all, when it comes to the expenditure of money for the ordinary administration of the Government, the economies which must be introduced and practiced are with the Executive branch. It is on their recommendations and estimates that appropriations are made." And he gave the list of appropriations, as follows:

The total appropriations for the Congress of 1875–'76 were	$653,794,000.21
For the Forty-fourth Congress, 1877–'78	595,597,832.28
For the Forty-fifth Congress, 1879–'80	704,527, 05.98
For the Forth-sixth Congress, 1881–'82	727,537,684.22
For the Forty seventh Congress, 1883–'84	777,435,948.54
For the Forth-eighth Congress, 1885–'86	655,269,462.33
For the Forty-ninth Congress, 1887–'88	746,342,495.51
For the Fiftieth Congress, 1889–'90	817,967,859 80
For the Fifty first Congress, 1891–'92	988,417,183.34

It will be seen from this statement, which was prepared by the clerks to the Committees on Appropriations for the two Houses, that there was a halt during Mr. CLEVELAND's administration in the regular progression of increase of appropriations, which takes place year after year as the country grows, and that during his term the appropriations for the four years 1885-8, were decidedly lower than the rate of progression called for.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY who has just returned from a six weeks' trip to Europe, has taken note of the evolution of the home rule idea in England, and other interesting matters of a kindred nature. Particularly has he been struck with the fact that, while with us home rule existed and the national government came after, in England it is just the reverse. If Mr. WHITNEY had been educated at Chapel Hill, instead of at Yale, Harvard, or Columbia, he would have learned this when a boy. Said he to a reporter: "The most notable event of the last month has been the extension of the franchise in Belgium. It isn't popular suffrage, but it is a departure towards it, and for the next half-century, if it takes as long, we shall hear of her discussing the same old problems. Gradually the artificial barriers will go down and the people will get to govern themselves; not necessarily the upturning of their monarchy, but constitutional government—popular in fact—will certainly become engrafted into their system. It is the inevitable course of events. In Great Britain the great struggle is over Ireland, but, however that contest may end, one gain is being made. The London County Council bill was a great thing. It was thought to be a great experiment at the time it was made. The affairs of the great city of London passed into the hands of its general voting population by act of Parliament, and they e ected at first a body of men wholly unknown to fame. Croakers predicted direful things. But there isn't a better governed city in the world in my opinion. The wisdom of it has become fully established, and now the principle is being extended, and before long, no matter how the question of a separate Irish parliament is settled, the counties and municipalities and towns in Great Britain will each manage the county and city and town affairs. In fact, the distribution of powers found with us is in their case being worked out only in the other direction. We created our National Government last. The town managed its affairs, the county its and the State its before we had a general parliament. Their general parliament was the first representative body the people secured, and by act of parliament the local bodies are now getting their representation for local affairs. What I mean to say is that the movement for a constitutional government representative of the people in substance and general character is general in Europe, and you see it starting up here and there wherever you go. The phases are new; the movement is old."

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

A fearful cyclone passed through parts of Brunswick county, blowing down and unroofing tenement houses, fences, barns, fruit trees, etc. No deaths, but one family of colored people slightly injured by falling timbers. ——Governor Boies, of Iowa, has issued a proclamation calling for relief for the flood-sufferers at Sioux City. The proclamation states that the calamity greatly exceeds the early estimates. The number of families rendered homeless is placed at 1,000, and the number of destitute of all ages at fully 5,000. The number of dwellings swept away is given as 167, and 700 more have been rendered untenable. ——Appalling reports come from the low lands in several parts of Arkansas. Many lives have been lost. ——The Democrats, by oversight of the Republicans, gain control of the city government of Jacksonville, Ills. ——The news from below Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River is very alarming. ——The Papal Secretary of State expresses the Pope's sympathy with the condition of the Jews. ——There was a good deal of excitement in the House of Representatives on the 25th ult., caused by a speech from Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, advocating the passage of a Force bill. ——A desperate fight has taken place between three fugitive train robbers and a sheriff's posse below Palatka. One of the robbers was killed and another wounded. ——The trustees of the colored Agricultural college elected Rev. Dr. J. O. Crosby, colored, president. ——At the New Jersey Democratic State convention the delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote for Cleveland for President as long as his name was before the convention. —— The Thomas plan of reorganizing the Richmond Terminal company has proved a failure, and Drexel Morgan & Co. have been petitioned to take charge and reorganize the system. ——At Dallas, Texas, a negro killed a police officer. The negro was placed in jail and a tremendous crowd gathered and tried to break into the jail to lynch him. The sheriff and his deputies resisted them, firing into the crowd. One or two persons were wounded. The mob was finally induced to retire. —— In the Kentucky Democratic State convention the anti-Cleveland men organize the body. ——There will be a grand rally of the ex-Confederate Veterans of Mississippi in Jackson on the second Tuesday in July. —— The British House of Commons votes down the resolution to disestablish the Church of Scotland. ——J T. Williams was arrested in Sedalia, Mo., charged with being the murderer of four women in Dennison, Texas.—— Frost is reported along the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. between Greensboro and Mt. Airy last week, with but little if any damage. ——The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance is in Raleigh, making its inspection of the books of State Secretary Barnes and Business Agent Worth. The volume of business transacted is very great, and this year will be over half a million of dollars, it is said. ——John C. Davis, the legal crank from Wilmington, is in the asylum at Raleigh. He was well behaved on his trip, and does not impress a casual observer as being a crazy man. ——General Horace Porter, of New York, will probably be selected to present the name of President Harrison for consideration by the Republican Convention at Minneapolis. ——More objections were made in the Senate to the Alien Rights bill, and the vote on the measure will probably be postponed until December. ——Representative Cheatham, of North Carolina, has followed his speech in the House by introducing a resolution appropriating $809,000 for the compilation and publication, as a part of the World's-Fair exhibit, of statistics and data setting forth the progress of the colored race. ——The *fetes* in honor of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark began at Copenhagen on the 25th ult. ——The final efforts to harmonize the differences between the McEnery and the Foster factions by a sub-commission of the rival State Central Committees, just concluded, have failed. The McEnery committee has issued a call for primaries on June 8th to elect delegates to the State convention at Baton Rouge to select delegates to the National Democratic Convention and to nominate presidential electors. The Foster committee call was issued on the 23rd ult. This causes contesting delegations in the State convention. ——The Associated Press is authorized by Mr. Clarkson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to say that a meeting of the committee will be held at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Saturday, June 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M. ——The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session at Atlanta, on the 25th ult. selected St. Paul as the place for the next convention in May, 1894. The following officers were elected: First Grand Assistant Engineer, Wm. Wall, of Halifax, N. S.; Second Grand Assistant Engineer, Wm. C. Hayes, of Minneapolis; Third Grand Assistant Engineer, E. M. Mortimer, of St. Louis; Grand Guide, J. L Collins, of Atlanta; Grand Chaplain, George R. Dorety, of Boston. —— The Treasury balance on the 25th ult. was $27,089,844 made up entirely of deposits in national banks, subsidiary silver and minor coins. There is in addition to this amount, however, $22,000,000 placed to the credit of the disbursing officers, but unexpended. —— Dorflinger's cut-glass factory at White Mills, Wayne county, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will reach over $100,000. The works were among the largest in the country and produced the highest grade of ware. Twelve large buildings attached to the glass works and O'Connor's store were also destroyed. The total loss will reach $250,000; insurance, $30,000. ——A special from Dalton, Ga., says that while James Kittrells was searching his house for a burglar he shot at the supposed criminal, sending a bullet into the brain of Walter Wright, who was assisting him in the search. ——The Island Beach Hotel was formally opened on Tuesday night, the 24th ult. ——Mr. Howell Cobb, who has been conducting the Swannanoa Hotel at Asheville, has bought the Hendersonville Hotel. ——W. A. Guthrie, Esq., of Durham, will deliver the address at the veterans' reunion at the Guilford Battle Ground, July 4th. ——The Dunn *Times* says there is a man in that town who ate six dozen eggs for breakfast, some of them goose eggs, some shad and coffee with them. ——Congressman Grady, of this district, has been called to his home at Wallace, Duplin county, by intelligence of the death of one of his children. ——Asheville held a Democratic ratification meeting on the 23rd ult., and speeches were made by H. A. Gudger, Esq., ex-Judge J. H. Merrimon, R. M. Furman, Esq., candidate for Auditor, Capt. Natt Atkinson and others.

SENATOR HILL AT CHARLOTTE.

His Patriotic Address—A Glowing Tribute to North Carolina.

Mr. Mayor, Senator Ransom, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To-day, this 20th day of May, in the 116th year of American independence, we come to celebrate the 117th year of North Carolina independence. We stand upon historic ground! A birthday of Liberty! The birthplace of Liberty!

Your historians narrate that here the first Declaration of Independence was promulgated.

It is a simple story, and is briefly told.

The patriotic citizens of this county of Mecklenburg in this grand old State of North Carolina, restless under the yoke of oppression, impatient of the injustice of foreign rule under which they had long suffered, and imbued with the spirit of self-government, assembled together at the court house over thirteen months before the memorable action of the Continental Congress, with the startling news of the battle of Lexington ringing in their ears, renewing their devotion to the inherent and inalienable rights of man, bravely and solemnly resolved, in substance, that they were a free and independent people, and that the political bands which had bound them to the mother country were dissolved.

It was a sublime and heroic action. It was without an example in the history of the world. What a page in the history of these United States of America!

One of your later statesmen, and among your greatest, the Hon. William A. Graham, whose memory will ever be cherished, and whose name will ever be honored by the sons of North Carolina, has recorded for all time to come, in his centennial and memorial address at Charlotte in 1875, the thrilling story of that immortal deed.

Not only was North Carolina the first colony in which independence was declared, but it is confidently claimed—and history seems to confirm the statement—that here in your State the first blood was spilled in the United States in resistance to the exactions of English rulers, at an engagement between the royal forces and the North Carolina militia, known as "Regulators," so early as the 16th of May, 1771, at the battle of Alamance.

It is not denied that these facts have been questioned.

I am well aware that the settled verdicts of history are appealed from in all directions. Historical criticism is making formidable reprisals where the faith of many generations had never wavered. A gentleman in the West questions if the author of the Shakespeare plays and sonnets spelled his name with the correct assortment of the letters of the alphabet. Nobody now thinks worse of Bolingbroke for his attainder than of Andrew Johnson for his impeachment. People live and pay taxes who think John Adams was quite right when he coupled Hamilton and Burr as dangers to the Republic and its freedom.

The Swiss are told that no such person ever lived among their mountains as William Tell.

And now the historians are not content with saying that Christopher Columbus sought a westward passage to the Island of Japan and the Asiatic mainland, was interrupted by the little archipelago off Florida, made his crew take an affidavit that one could march on foot from Cuba across Asia to Spain, but never landed upon North America, nor suspected the existence of the Pacific ocean.

These terrible historical critics go further still, and I will read you what the last of them, Mr. Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, says in this very quadri-centennial year which we are about to celebrate by the Chicago fair, upon the death of Christopher Columbus.

"We have seen a pitiable man meet a pitiable death. Hardly a name in profane history is more august than his. Hardly another character in the world's record has made so little of its opportunities. His discovery was a blunder, his blunder was a new world, the new world is his monument. Its discoverer might have been its father; he proved to be its despoiler. He might have given its young days such a benignity as the world likes to associate with a maker; he left it a legacy of devastation and crime. He might have been an unselfish promoter of geographical science; he proved a rabid seeker for gold and vice-royalty. He might have won converts to the fold of Christ by the kindness of his spirit; he gained the execrations of the good angels. He might, like Las Casas, have rebuked the fiendishness of his contemporaries; he set them an example of perverted belief. The triumph of Barcelona led down to the ignominy of Valladolid, with every step in the degradation palpable and resultant."

Does anything survive in all this wreck of famous reputations?

Yes. There is a tomb at Mount Vernon where one of the mighty dead lies in peace, with honor.

The historians have now done their best and their worst. Thank God, we know at last that the father of his country has left to the children and the children's children of this great nation through all generations the priceless legacy of a pure, unsullied name. George Washington, John Adams and his son, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, (to name no more)—all these among the great founders of a mighty State, all these, the first leaders of our still contending political parties, retain their title to our reverence as to our pride, to our esteem as to our admiration. The whole record of their long, laborious lives has been exposed upturned, published, and not one syllable of shame.

It is the slander of envious or ambitious rivals which the record has exposed—to their shame. It is the hideous revilings, the senseless calumnies of some partisan newspapers, on both sides, which have been shriveled up and burnt away in the glare of modern investigation.

It is the credulity of opposing partisans, sectarians, bigots, which the muse of history now mocks with her wise smile.

Fellow-citizens of North Carolina, fellow-citizens of Mecklenburg, I congratulate you especially that there is something else which the tooth of time has wholly spared.

I congratulate you that after all the researches of their contemporaries, their historians and their critics, here, too, you can hold fast and keep forever, undisturbed your veneration of the "grey forefathers of the State," and all your pride in the authentic precursors of American independence.

Grant for a moment the very uttermost that anybody ever tried to prove to unsettle the verdict of the North Carolina historian.

Has it ever occurred to you to inquire what it amounts to? Nothing at all, or nothing bnt this—that your forefathers were less than a fortnight later in being still by more than a year in advance of all as the forerunners, the precursors of American independence.

Which of the original thirteen States, finding such a record as that among its archives, never questioned, indisputable, authentic and contemporaneous, would not regard the Mecklenburg Resolves of the 31st of May as a perfect title to all that was ever claimed for North Carolina's sons as the forerunners of American independence? Let every other page of your annals perish, and then would not the old Bay State? would not the Empire State? would not the Keystone State? would not old Virginia? if that remaining record belonged to either one of them, instead of belonging, as it does, by an unchallenged title, to the old North State, proclaim it the very Koh-i-noor among all the jewels of American liberty?

Turn it in every light and it blazes with an incomparable lustre.

I lately turned over some few of the leaves of controversy.

I glanced at the famous correspondence of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson over the Raleigh *Register*, in their old age, in their renewed confidence and mutual regard, just one short lustrum of seven years before "the Colossus of the Revolution" and the author of the Declaration of Independence united to celebrate together on the 4th of July, 1826, by their exit from the life of this world and their joint entrance upon the life to come, the semi-centennial anniversary of American Independence.

I looked over Peter Force's American Archives, and turned a page or two of your own State records.

And I found time to read the paper of the all-accomplished President Welling, of Columbian University at Washington, upholding as your highest pride the Resolves of May 31st.

I was looking to see what emerged from all that dust.

If you will pardon the words of the old song, I was looking to see what "nobody can deny."

And in a discussion of the Mecklenburg Resolves of the eleventh day after the 20th of May, I stumbled upon the words: "Virtual Independence."

What, then, if you gentlemen of North Carolina please, what, then, would actual independence be?

I appeal to the text.

"All commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the crown to be exercised in these colonies, are null and void, and the constitution of each particular colony wholly suspended."

"The Provincial Congress of each Province under the direction of the Continental Congress invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective provinces, and that no other legislative or executive power does or can exist at this time in any of these colonies."

Such was the large, strict, logical derivation from the wrong of Parliament; then follows, what?

A temporary grant of power by the inhabitants of this county, to be held and exercised by virtue of their choice.

Is that all? No—"shall hold and exercise their several powers by virtue of the choice, and independent of the crown of Great Britain and former constitution of this Province."

The exercise of old or new commissions from the crown to mark an enemy of his country.

Preservation of the peace and administration of justice provided for and the tenure of their office who bore the purse or sat in judgment to be "during the pleasure of their several constituents."

And they who bore the sword of power were bidden to arm and hold "themselves in readiness to execute the commands of the General Congress of this Province and this Committee."

Such was, indeed, that "clear and logical conception" which the Mecklenburg patriots of 1775 were foremost to form "of the civil status created for the American colonies by the address of both Houses of Parliament to the Crown, adopted February 7, 1775, declaring the colony of Massachusetts in a state of 'actual rebellion,' and constructively passing the same sentence of outlawry on all the other colonies which were giving her aid and comfort.

Fellow-citizens of North Carolina, it is not quite enough to say that the Mecklenburg patriots of 1775 won and wear the unique fame of the precursors of American Independence.

The North Carolina Koh-i-noor blazes from a broader facet with a finer light. The Mecklenburg patriots of 1775 also carried onward the very evangel of Democracy!

I peruse these authentic, unquestioned resolutions, the text undisputed, the record comtemporary and continuous and clear, and I care not what went before or came after, for I say, Severance from and Independence of the Parent State are here.

But also every mark of the highest style of self-government is here.

Severance, because of encroachments upon self-government—Independence—resumption of power by the self-governed to the end of its redistribution upon the servants of their choice—the temporary character of the grant affirmed, subject to termination by the termination of its necessity, or by the awaited exercise authority on the part of the larger social structure to which their union and voluntary deference was affirmed through the Provincial or the Continental Congress.

Shall we find in the immortal Declaration of Independence which Jefferson penned a surer, firmer grasp of government by the people, of the people, for the people, than that?

It will never be found, except by those who could make the mistake which your forefathers never made—the mistaking of Mecklenburg county for North Carolina, the mistaking of North Carolina for the United Colonies of North America.

But the dignity and self-restraint of men capable of self-government, ordering the spirit and the structures of their society, are here.

Nothing for aggression is here; but everything for defence.

But the substantials of self-government were denied, and so "the old order changed, giving place to the new."

They had understood their epoch. They had hewed to the very line, and then they waited for a twelve-month the fateful issue.

But resolute then for self-government they were, at the hazard of their fortunes and their lives.

A long renown to the Mecklenburg patriots of 1775, the precursors of American independence!

But a deathless renown to self-respecting, self-governing freemen, capable to rend asunder and destroy that unserviceable body of government which no longer fitly houses and serves the soul of liberty!

This great decision of the Mecklenburg forefathers, I say, bears every mark of the highest style of self government.

Of pure Democracy there is no finer type.

No orders came thundering down from the seat of centralized power. They conversed with one another and determined their course in this county of Mecklenburg, and then staked the fortunes and the lives of freemen as of less value than their liberty.

Liberty to do what?

Liberty to establish justice and maintain it; liberty to surround and guard their own social order with all their united force; liberty to keep off the encroachments of the officers of government, by keeping in hand the sum and methods of taxation, and holding the tenure of the office at the pleasure of his constituents.

Such is the attitude of freemen. Such is the mind of the Democrat—Democrat in the broadest sense, I mean. And then, what courage of the patriot!

Can you conceive of servility in souls like theirs? Can you conceive of a demagogue making headway in that company? Let us keep before the eyes of our fellow-countrymen, thronging hither from all lands, this type and high style of true Democracy, this type and nobler style of humanity. Is that too proud a claim?

Let us see. I brought with me to this celebration of Mecklenburg county patriotism a newspaper printed in the great metropolis called London 116½ years after the day and deeds we celebrate. It is the London Times of last November 25th. It contains the report of a speech in Birmingham made by the Prime Minister and actual ruler of Great Britain to-day. Allow me to read you one short passage from that speech, in which he discusses some Democratic changes proposed—among them, parish councils. He says: "I wish to know what they are to do. Parishes are a very strange, a very unequal division of the country. You will find parishes very small and parishes very large. They have no duties so far as I know to perform, and when I am told 'You ought to give them parish councils in order to make rural life more interesting than it is,' I really cannot admit that the object of representative institutions is to amuse the electors who send representatives to them. If among the many duties the modern state undertakes, the duty of amusing the rural population should be included, I should rather recommend a circus or something of that kind. But I am quite certain if you attempt to amuse them by giving them parish councils you will not satisfy the demand you have raised."

I looked for the reply to these gibes of Lord Salisbury by some of the politicians opposed to him, and I found it (and had it copied from the London Times of April 21) in a speech by Sir William Harcourt, who is thought likely to be Mr. Gladstone's successor. He said:

"We want to give life, occupation, interest, to the villagers. We do not ridicule them and tell them to go to a circus. We want these men to have an interest in and an authority over their own affairs, to have something to fill their minds and hearts on the long, dull, dreary round of weekly labor—something that will give them a sense of security for themselves and their families and not a sense of dependence upon the variable and eleemosynary favors of others, however generous and kind they may be."

I do not know which one of these British statesmen would be thought the more insolent by a Mecklenburg citizen addicted to self-government and capable of it—Sir William Harcourt, with his supercilious sympathy, or Lord Salisbury and his circus and his contempt.

But I ask all cities of the American citizen to compare that stereoscopic figure of the British citizen, seen with one liberal and one tory eye.

The Mecklenburg patriots, in their parish or county council, struck for self-government, instantly resolved to risk poverty, defeat, outlawry, danger, imprisonment and death. Well did they know their undertaking was no holiday affair. It meant privation, bankruptcy, separation from home and friends, protracted military service, sickness, suffering, and every peril incident to a hazardous rebellion. Defeat did not dismay them, treachery did not destroy their confidence, jealousies did not divide their councils, blunders did not cast them down, and success did not unduly exalt them. They were a plain people—honest, earnest, steadfast and true. They fought for principles, and not for spoils; for their country, and not for power; for posterity, and not for themselves alone. They contended against the injustice of taxation without due representation, against the inequality of governmental burdens, against the exactions of arbitrary power, against the imposition of standing armies to harass the people and eat out their substance, against nonresident office-holders, and against the attempt to make the military superior to the civil authority. A holier cause never enlisted the efforts of freemen; a nobler type of freemen never walked this earth.

The circumstances of the Mecklenburg Declaration were most extraordinary. There had been no recent conflict upon North Carolina soil; she had no grievances which were not common to all the colonies. Mecklenburg was in a portion of the country remote from the centres of population; there was no immediate prospect of foreign invasion of its territory or actual impending injury to its citizens; it was a period of darkness and uncertainty in which the future could not be predicted; yet this people, without consultation with other localities, and without pledges from other colonies, relying upon the truth and justice of their cause, with "war in each heart and freedom on each brow," unaided and alone set the ball in motion, and boldly inaugurated a righteous rebellion, the result of which no one could foretell. The recollection of this chivalric but perilous undertaking constitutes a source of pride to the State of North Carolina "ever to be cherished, never to be forgotten."

It was a step for which, as yet, neither the State at large nor the Colonial Congress was prepared. It evinced the highest courage and the loftiest patriotism, but it nevertheless seemed to many patriots premature. Resistance to British authority at that time had not assumed anywhere else the form of a demand for separation. Such resistance was elsewhere made as a protest against abuses and as an effort to secure the correction of grievances rather than to establish a new government. Reformation under royal rule was all that had thus far been generally contemplated.

But to this general sentiment of loyalty the citizens of Mecklenburg presented a notable exception. The leading characters are said to have been ripe for revolution from the very beginning of the difficulties, and the popular sentiment responded in one decisive act which we this day commemorate. Their decisive and daring action gave to North Carolina the proud distinction which it has ever since enjoyed, of having been the first of all the colonies to sound the toesin of revolution and to assert the right of independence.

The same firm determination and high spirit which led to the early pronunciamento of 1775, more than a year in advance of all the other colonies, characterized the conduct of your people during all the dark and stormy days which followed. Lord Cornwallis unwittingly paid your forefathers a compliment when he declared Charlotte to be "the hornets' nest of North Carolina"—a reputation which, I am informed, it has ever since gloriously maintained.

(Concluded on 4th page.)

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

——OF THE——

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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
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Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

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General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
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Dealer in
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Cotton, Naval Stores, Fertilizers, Wagons, etc.
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A. E. Rankin & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
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Q. K. Nimocks. R. M. Nimocks.
Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,
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Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce, Poultry, etc.

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Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, Collars and Robes. A Good Assortment on hand for Sale Cheap for Cash.
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Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
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We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

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Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

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All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
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Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Z. W. WHITEHEAD, } Editors and Proprietors.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 2, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

THE STATE CONVENTION AND NATIONAL ISSUES.

The Third Party in this State makes itself merry over the spectacle of a State convention—the recent Democratic State Convention, to wit—putting out a platform of principles, all of which, with one exception, relate to Federal affairs. There is nothing extraordinary about that. On the contrary, considering the source of the present burdens of the people, it would be an astonishing thing if their representatives should construct any other kind of platform.

So far as we are aware, there is no serious matter of domestic politics which divides the people of the State at this moment. The matters which are agitating the public mind are altogether matters of national concern, and it is naturally these which the representatives of the people give voice to.

The affected hilarity of our friends of the Third Party may be accounted for.

As we had occasion to say last week, the people of North Carolina will not tolerate the existence among them of a secret political party, and they would hold Mr. Butler's conference to be that of a secret political party if it should proceed to take another political step without promulgating a platform of principles. It has turned out that the conference did take this further step, namely, when it appointed delegates to the Omaha convention, and that it did *not* promulgate a platform.

Our friends of the Third Party, who are not fools, recognized the dilemma in which this half-handed action placed them, and they naturally sought to forestall the criticism of their own action by getting in the first blow.

It is not true, however, that a State convention's platform devoting itself to national measures is an anomaly. On the contrary, it will be found, we think, that the platforms of State conventions, in Presidential years, habitually devote quite as much attention to Federal as to home politics. Only by such pronouncements on the part of the States is it possible for the national conventions to arrive at the concensus of political opinion in the several States. And since the results of the war perverted the Federal government into an engine of oppression of the people, it is probable that the State platforms have devoted more attention to national than to State affairs.

Again: the State platforms are necessarily burdened, year after year, with a repetition of the same Federal questions, "carried over" because not disposed of, and not disposed of because, unlike State questions, the popular will does not act upon them at once.

THE SLOWNESS OF THE FEDERAL MACHINERY.

Why does not the popular will act upon Federal questions at once? Because, while the several States have a republican form of government approaching very near to a democracy, the Federal government is very far from being a democracy, and is not even a republic. It is a Confederated Republic, as Washington termed it. And it was made a Confederated Republic, instead of a National Republic, in order that home rule might be preserved through the autonomy of the individual States. Rome was a single Republic, and "fell by the weight of empire." The cumbrous and slow acting machinery of the Federal government is the price we pay for liberty.

The British government, so far as England and Scotland are concerned, is much more of a democracy than our government. While the Lords, directly, and the Crown indirectly, exercise a veto upon hasty legislation by the Commons in the usual run of legislation, the whole government bows in instant submission when the Commons puts its foot down in a vital issue. Thus the will of the people of Britain finds immediate expression in a change of government: whereas, notwithstanding the Democratic party swept this country two years ago, Mr. Harrison and his cabinet still remain in office.

It is not necessary to infer from this that the British form of government is better than ours. It is better for the Britons. But, under their dominion is Ireland, whose woes we know of; and then there is India, where fifty thousand British soldiers hold under the heel nearly three hundred millions of human beings.

It was not intended that any portion of this country should thus hold in subjugation another portion; nor that the centralization of powers which a single republic would involve should prepare for us the fate of Rome.

Therefore the Confederated Republic of home ruling States, and therefore the slow-moving machinery which such a form of government necessarily required.

But, while the framers of this complicated machinery made it slow-moving in order to protect the interests of the weaker States against the encroachments of the stronger, they gave to it power over only general subjects of legislation, that is, legislation necessarily affecting the States in their aggregate capacity. While the people slept under the exhaustion of the war, the Republican party, in full possession of the three branches of the government—the Presidency, the Congress and the Supreme Court—perverted the government from the intention of its founders, and suspended the equilibrium which theretofore had existed. That equilibrium was effected by the checking of the majority of one period by the majority of another, through the different tenures of office enjoyed by the two branches of Congress, and then again by that of the President, and stil again by those of the Supreme Court. It had never been contemplated that any combination of circumstances could bring about a political sympathy between all these departments of government sufficient to seriously disturb the equilibrium referred to. As a matter of fact, the South, with its highly trained political population, was an essential factor in the calculation. So, when the South's influence was withdrawn during the war, or lay dormant in the period after the war, the untrained political forces of the North and West—aided by the hordes of foreigners of alien race, who had supplemented the infecundity of the natives of that section, and whose heredity rendered them incapable of understanding even the A B C of our form of government—ran riot, like a bull in a china shop.

This is the whole story, in brief, of what is the matter with the country. The reason why there is unrest, and why the agricultural classes—the very backbone of our social fabric and upon whom everything ultimately depends—have been inclined to depart from their traditional and natural conservatism, and to lend even half an ear to the agents of the party which has caused all their woe, is because they know they are hurt, and yet haven't stopped to reason out *what* has hurt them.

In this condition of affairs, bad as it is, it is not necessary to turn anarchists and to look upon the government, as do those wretched immigrants to whom we have referred, as our natural enemy. Let us—especially us of the South—keep in mind, and never lose sight of, the relation of an American citizen to his servant, the government. All these wrongs can be righted in an orderly way, if those who think they ought to be righted will only act together. It has been a long time that the Democratic party has been striving to do this, but on account of the slow-moving machinery of our Federal government, it has never, for one moment since 1861, been in possession of the Presidency and both Houses of Congress at the same time. Yet without this, it is not possible to pass a single act of affirmative legislation. For the first time in all these weary years, it is possible, this year, to secure the necessary control of the government. The Senate will be ours after March 4th, and the President and the House will be also, if the Third Party is allowed to make no inroad upon our strength.

We do not believe that any considerable portion of our farming people—whose vital interests lie in conservatism—will be led astray on these Federal issues, by those whose teachings lead only to despotism or chaos.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The editor of the Westmoreland, Kansas, *Recorder*, caused two letters to be written to Col. Polk, one from a Goldsboro, N. C., address, and one from his own Kansas address. Following are the replies which these two letters brought out—one (to the Southern address) from Col. Polk himself; the other (practically, as will be seen, by Col. Polk's direction, but) signed by the secretary of his St. Louis platform committee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1892.

Mr. Will T. Hill, Goldsboro, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR AND BRO:—Replying to yours of the 21st ult., I beg to assure you that there is no clause in our platform for pensioning Union soldiers. It never has been there. It is not one of our demands. Leading Democratic papers all over the country acknowledge their inability to meet our issues when they have to resort to such villainous and wilful misrepresentation and lying. To show you to what great lengths they will go in this direction, the Atlanta *Journal*, a few days ago in a long editorial, charged directly and absolutely that the pension clause and woman's suffrage clause were both in our platform. On their part it seems that the campaign is to be one of evasion, misrepresentation, personal abuse and downright lying. If they can afford it, we can. Just simply assert in reply to these charges that they are lies from beginning to end.

The desperation of their cause could not be more fully demonstrated than by the cowardly and unmanly methods they have adopted.

But the people are going to be heard. I pray God that they might have the manliness and loyalty to stand unflinchingly by our principles. Write me and keep me informed as to the situation in your section of the State. Would have written earlier but for the enormous amount of work in my office.

Yours truly and fraternally,
L. L. POLK,
President N. F. A. and I. U.

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 2, 1892.

Mr. M. J. McKee, Westmoreland, Kan.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of April 27, 1892, to Col. Polk, Washington, D. C., has been referred to me for reply. In answer I will say, I was secretary of the committee on platform in the St. Louis convention. The resolution relating to the payment of the difference between the value of the money in which the soldiers were paid and gold, was introduced by a Confederate soldier from Texas, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern as well as Northern delegate voting for it, just as it appears in all the reform papers in the country. There is no question about this. I acted as secretary during the whole session of the committee on demands, and know whereof I speak. Yours truly,
S. MCLAGLIN.

After reading these two letters, it is easy to understand why Mr. Butler's conference declined to put out, *in North Carolina*, a platform on Federal issues, and why Col. Polk's organ endeavors to cast ridicule upon the habit which State conventions have of declaring themselves on national issues.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the news given out from Raleigh last week that Mr. Butler had declared his intention to support the nominees of both the State and the national conventions, is not borne out by a careful reading of the last issue of his paper. He says he will support the nominees of the State convention, but no reference is made to those of the national convention.

NOW is the time to take sides in this matter with, or against, the Democratic party. The meaning of the platform adopted by the State Convention is that the Convention repudiated the St. Louis platform. It did this unanimously. And three-fourths of the delegates in the Convention, which gave this vote, were members of the Alliance.

We have reason to believe that, as soon as Mr. Butler's attention is drawn to the omission above referred to, which no doubt resulted from the hurry of moving events, he will lose no time in placing himself on record as in sympathy with the views of all good alliance men on national questions.

OBSERVATIONS.

Three of the four delegates at large to Chicago chosen by the Kentucky Democratic State Convention are for Cleveland. The South Dakota convention adopted resolutions endorsing Cleveland's administration. The Tennessee delegates are instructed to vote for Cleveland as a unit. The Idaho delegates are not instructed.

* * *

We must protest again Senator Hill's calling seven years a lustrum. He didn't reflect that he was speaking in the presence of Alex Graham and the scholarly Myrover.

* * *

Read the magnificent address of Senator Hill, given in full in this issue.

Commencement Exercises Salem Female Academy.

Reported for the Observer.]

The Twin Cities of Salem and Winston have been in holiday attire since Sunday, May 22nd, when the Commencement exercises opened in Salem Female Academy, with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Walter W. Moore, D.D., of Hampden Sidney, Va.

The Salem Female Academy is one of the time-honored institutions of the South, in fact its modern appelation is "The Southern Vassar," and for almost ninety years it has sent out its graduates to all parts of the Union.

During the past few years a great impetus seems to have been given to its onward movement, putting it fully abreast, if not ahead, of the majority of the educational institutions of the land, a fact that is proved by the great interest and attention which have been shown by the public and the press, particularly during the past four or five years, during which time not only has the number of pupils been largely increased but its standard of education has been raised and department after department has been added to its curriculum, making it one of the most complete institutions for the educational needs of modern times.

From its earliest history Salem Female Academy has enjoyed a splendid reputation for its culture of vocal and instrumental music, so much so that the very people who dwell in Salem have been recognized throughout the State as a musical people, and hence has arisen the possibility of presenting at the annual Commencements musical exhibitions rarely possible in any other portion of the South.

This makes the third year in which some one of the works of the great masters has been placed upon the programme in conjunction with the musical exhibition of the pupils.

The pupils, vocal class usually numbers an average of one hundred voices, which with the assistance of the Salem Philharmonic Society and the Salem Orchestra numbering twenty instruments, makes these annual Commencement concerts an attraction for all lovers of music in this and surrounding States.

In former years the chapel attached to the school was found large enough for commencement purposes, but during the past few years this had to be set aside and the commodious church had to be turned into use, but the concert of Wednesday last proved that even that building is now too small to accommodate the host of visitors, as fully three hundred people had to retire, finding it impossible to gain even standing room.

During the commencement the Salem Academy has been successful in the matter of essays by the pupils, and also very fortunate in its speakers. The Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. W. W. Moore and the address on Commencement day by President Winston, of Chapel Hill, were peculiarly felicitous, being in general regarded as the most able and appropriate addresses given in the academy.

The indications are that the incoming academic year will be as successful as the past as already over 200 names of pupils are entered on the books. W. O. P.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 23rd, 1892.

EDITORS OBSERVER:—In the *Southern Politician* of the 21st inst. appeared a publication in regard to the trial of W. H. Moore for fast driving on the streets, the whole of which was incorrect, and a gross misrepresentation of the facts in the case; and, as not only myself, but the court and the witnesses, were maligned and misrepresented, I ask the use of your columns to set the matter right before the public. In the first place, the *Politician* says that I arrested the defendant. This is not so. He was arrested by Capt. Flowers, the town marshal.

There were four witnesses for the town, one of whom, Mr. Andrew Farrish, of Hope Mills, swore that the defendant was driving at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and laying on the whip. The second witness, Mr. Joseph Buckingham, swore that he was going at the rate of 8 or 9 miles an hour, and plying the lash. The third witness, Mrs. Mary Beal, who is a very respectable lady—the wife of a hard-working, honest man, and the daughter of one of our best citizens—swore that Moore was driving very rapidly, and whipping the horse at every jump. The question was asked this witness, was he in a trot or a gallop? Her answer was, he was in a run. The fourth and last witness, Alice Hamilton, swore to about the same as the others.

Dr. Moore made the point that it was not in the town limits, and the court called me on the stand to testify as to the town lines, after hearing the place located by the other witnesses. It was on one of the principal streets of the town. This was why I "developed into arresting officer, witness and prosecuting attorney."

Mr. Russell was the only witness for the defence, and he only testified to the balky qualities of the horse. Be it remembered that the *Politician* gave only Mr Russell's part of the evidence, and withheld all this strong array of testimony on the part of the town, thus misrepresenting the facts and placing the matter in a false light before the public. Now who "was clearly biased," the court or the *Politician*?

Dr. Moore has made his boast on the streets that he has a hundred dollars with which to defeat me at the next election.

E. M. WADDILL.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NOMINEES.

The Candidate for Governor.

Elias Carr, the Democratic nominee for Governor was born at Brace Bridge farm, in the county of Edgecombe, near the village of "Old Sparta," and was the son of James Carr. He is now about fifty-one years of age. He is a relative of our townsman, Mr. H. R. Horne, and has a large and influential family connection, whose careers are associated with much of the most honorable history of North Carolina. His people have long been prominent in Eastern North Carolina, and were connected with Gov. Sam Johnston of Revolutionary fame, and with the Hon. Richard Hines, years ago a distinguished member of Congress from the Edgecombe District. His mother was Mary E. Hilliard, of Nash county, daughter of James Hilliard whose wife was Miss Bodie of Nash county. He was prepared for entrance into the University of North Carolina at the Bingham school in Orange county. He pursued his course at Chapel Hill for some time, but eventually finished his education at the University of Virginia. He applied his education to the practical purposes of agriculture to such good purpose that he has come to be regarded as one of the best and most successful farmers in the State.

He has been for fifteen years a member of the board of county commissioners of Edgecombe county, and for some time a member of the board of managers of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is also a member of the World's Fair commission. He married in 1859 Eleanor, daughter of Mr. William Kearney, of Shocco Springs.

Mr. Carr is a man of fine common sense and a practical business man, looked up to and consulted by his neighbors. He has led the life of a quiet farmer of the best class, managing his own farm, which is said to be the finest in the State. He had taken no prominent part in public affairs until called to the head of the Farmers' Alliance in 1889, which office he held as long as the constitution of that body permitted, viz; until 1891, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mr. Butler. He differs radically from Mr. Butler in the vital respect that he regards the Alliance as being still the same non-political body which it was when he joined it. Being a patriot and a man of common sense, he has spurned the suggestions of the demagogues who have endeavored to make use of the powerful leverage of so numerous a body as the Alliance, with the object of dividing the people, so that the very purposes for which the Alliance was formed might be defeated.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Rufus A. Doughton, the nominee for lieutenant-governor, was born in Alleghany county January 10, 1856. He was raised on the farm, his father being a successful and influential farmer. In 1880 he took an optional course at the State University, and the same year obtained license to practice law. The following year he was elected superintendent of the public school of Alleghany county and later became chairman of the county board of education. In 1886 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and became a popular and useful member. He held position on the judiciary committee and on other committees. In 1888 he was renominated by acclamation and elected without opposition to the house, serving during the session of 1889 as chairman of the committee on education and on other important committees. In 1890 the honor was again paid him of a nomination by acclamation and an election without opposition to the house. He was elected speaker at the session of 1891 and made an admirable presiding officer, patient, attentive, painstaking, and always courteous and kindly. He is one of the youngest men ever elected speaker in North Carolina. He is conservative yet progressive, and takes great interest in the cause of public education, at the University and the Agricultural and Mechanical college, as well as in the common schools.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The nominee of the convention for Secretary of State is the present incumbent, that gallant soldier, sound lawyer and splendid orator Capt. Octavius Coke. Capt. Coke, who was re-nominated by acclamation, is too well known to need an extended notice of his career. He is a brother of the distinguished Senator of that name from Texas. Though born in Virginia, he married in this State, and has been a citizen of North Carolina for a quarter of a century. He succeeded Col. Saunders, upon the death of the latter two years ago, by appointment of Governor Fowle. It will be remembered that eight years ago he was the strongest opponent of General Scales for the gubernatorial nomination.

THE STATE TREASURER.

Donald W. Bain, the nominee by acclamation for State treasurer, is a native of Raleigh, where he has always resided. He was born April 2, 1841, and entered the service of the State just before the late war, as a clerk in the office of the comptroller, and in 1865 became chief clerk of the treasury department, by appointment of the Hon. Jonathan Worth, then provisional treasurer. He received the nomination for State treasurer at the democratic conventions of 1884 and 1888, the latter time by acclamation and without opposition. He is now closing his second term. His successful administration of the affairs of the treasury has been that of a thorough business man. Besides his position as State treasurer he has been since February, 1867, the grand secretary of the grand lodge of Masons of North Carolina. He is also prominent in the State and general councils of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since 1883 he has been secretary of the North Carolina annual conference, and has twice, in 1886 and 1890, been one of its representatives at the great meetings of the general conference. He is also a member of that other powerful benevolent order, the Odd Fellows. In the various intricate duties connected with the office of State treasurer, Mr. Bain's long and thorough knowledge of public affairs has proved of special value, enabling him to do many things which have inured to the State's advantage.

STATE AUDITOR.

Robert M. Furman the nominee for Auditor, was born at Louisburg in 1846, and is now 46 years old. He was educated in the schools of his native town. Early in life he was employed in business at Norfolk, Va., and entered the army during the war when quite young, becoming a lieutenant in the Junior Reserves, when little more than 17 years of age. His tastes led him to journalism, and he established a democratic paper at Louisburg. He went to Raleigh in 1870, and was engaged for two years as reporter for the Raleigh *Sentinel*, acquiring experience, enlarging his political information, and maturing his judgment. In 1872, he became the owner of the Asheville *Citizen*, and thus to the *Citizen* was due the power gained for the democratic party in Western North Carolina, and the knowledge impressed upon the whole party of the weight and value of that section. In 1876 he was elected secretary of the Senate. His first term determined his value to that body; and never since has he been troubled by the anxieties of re-election. He is now the editor of the Asheville *Democrat*.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

John C. Scarborough, who received the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Wake county September 22, 1841, and is therefore in his fifty-first year. He entered in his, twentieth year, when he had just finished his preparations to enter college, the Raleigh Rifles, assigned to the Fourth, afterwards the Fourteenth regiment of North Carolina troops—acting as sergeant of his company. Afterwards, at his request, he was transfeared to Co. I, 1st regiment, N. C. State troops, Col. Montford Stokes commanding, and remained in that command until the close of the war. He had his full share of all the varieties of service, of danger, glory, privation, and imprisonment. Towards the close of the war he was badly wounded at Cedar Fork and sent home on furlough. Recovering, he returned to his command at Petersburg and was engaged in the battles and movements around Petersburg and at Danville and in the closing tragedy at Appamattox. When the war closed he returned home and aided his father in making a crop for the support of his family. But his determination to obtain a collegiate education was fixed, and in January he entered Wake Forest College, where he graduated in June, 1869. In the following fall he was made a tutor in the same college, holding his position for two years. In August 1871, he established an academy at Selma, Johnston county, and conducted it so successfully as to draw marked attention to him as one in every way suitable to fill the superintendency of the public instruction, and in 1876, he was elected to that office, filling it so ably and so successfully as to lead to his re-nomination and re-election in 1880. In 1888, he was appointed by Gov. Fowle chief of the bureau of labor statistics, which position he still holds. Mr. Scarborough is a ready and strong speaker, and a most affective campaigner.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Frank I. Osborne, of Charlotte, nominated for Attorney-General, was born in that city, and is a son of the late Judge Osborne. He is a comparatively young man, and is now Solicitor of the Eleventh judicial district. He is a man of high character, a lawyer of decided ability, and makes an admirable speech.

Duplin Notes.

KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
May 28, 1892.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—One of the most notable events and one of the most interesting occasions that for some time has fallen in the way of Duplinites was the celebration, last Tuesday, at Magnolia, of the golden wedding of Rev. Colin Shaw, the mention of whose name will bring to many readers of the OBSERVER recollections of hours happily spent with this genial and jovial Scotchman. He is to-day as young as when he spent those happy days of student life among the people of Fayetteville, and it was, by the way, one of the pleasantest days of his life when two years ago at the Fayetteville Centennial he met with many of his friends of ante bellum days, among whom was a former classmate, Mr. W. J. Myrover.

The people of Magnolia, with a nicely arranged programme consisting of an address, essay and recitation by Mr. L. A. Beasley, Miss Glisson and Miss Daisy Johnson in the order respectively named, and by spreading a dinner which did justice to the occasion, made the day exceedingly pleasant for the numerous friends and admirers who added much to the pleasures of the day by their presence. Among this number was the venerable minister, Rev. D. B. Black, of Burgaw, a life-long friend of Mr. Shaw, and pleasantly remembered too by the readers of the OBSERVER for the zeal and earnestness of his student-life in Fayetteville as well as for the welcome visits to friends and relatives in Cumberland in after years. It was Mr. Black who half a century ago tied the knot that has resulted in so much conjugal happiness. Mrs. Shaw is a lady of culture and refinement and this peculiarly pleasant to witness the love and esteem in which she is held not only by her 44 living representatives but also by all those to whom she is known. The six children of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw now living are: Mrs. George Miller, of Florida; Mr. Leslie Shaw, Bladen county; Rev. W. M. Shaw, Mill Hill, N. C., late Superintendent of Public Instruction of Duplin; Capt. Neill Graham Shaw, Gravel Hill, Bladen county; Mrs. Dr. Chas. Kerr, Kerr's Station (C. F. & Y. V. R. R.) W. Irvin Shaw, Esq., Sampson county; Henry E. Shaw, Esq., a lawyer of Lagrange, N. C. The last three named were present. Faison Depot was represented by Mrs. Bryant Faison; Wallace by Mrs. Dr. Graham and her daughter, Miss Annie; Burgaw by Miss Black, daughter of Rev. D. B. Black. The exercises were closed by the children singing,

"God be with you till we meet again."

Miss Kate Brown who for the past session has been so successfully training the young ideas how to shoot, was very fortunate in securing the beautiful country home of Mrs. Herring, as a place for a picnic celebrating the closing of school. The day was pleasantly spent by the happy children, and Miss Brown is to be congratulated upon her excellent management.

Much has been added to the attractiveness of the residence of Rev. T. P. Ricaud by the carpenters and painters, who for some time have been working upon the exterior, making it to harmonize with the handsomely and tastefully furnished interior.

The Presbyterian Church at Warsaw has again been rebuilt and will be dedicated to-morrow (D. V.) Rev. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington, is to conduct the services.

Dr. Ogden King, of New York City, with his wife and little son is visiting the family of Rev. T. P. Ricaud. The Doctor is a nephew of Mrs. Ricaud.

Capt. J. G. Kenan was in Raleigh last week.

It was quite a disappointment to friends and relatives in Duplin that Rev. R. T. Bryan and family, missionaries to China under the auspices of the Baptist Church did not return as was expected. He was just on the eve of sailing when the Board cabled him that his services could not be dispensed with.

Mr. W. B. Bowden, of the C. C. Road spent the week with the family of Mr. B. T. Bowden.

Miss Mary Watson has returned from Wilmington after a week pleasantly spent with relatives there.

Mrs. Dr. Matthews, of Wilmington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. D. Black. Dr. Matthews spent Sunday here on his way to the Dental Convention in Winston.

Mr. R. W. Hargrave was called home by the sickness of Mrs. Hargrave who we are glad to know is much improved.

Your correspondent closes his work for the year June 3rd.

"When I was a young man," said Jonathan Gray,
"If a fellow took physic he knew it, you bet.
It would cramp him all up in a colicky way,
And, good Lord, what a twisting his insides would get!
But the pills in use now-days by sensible folks
Are as easy to take and as pleasant as jokes."

Of course, the kind referred to by Mr. Gray was Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the very best Liver Pill ever made—mild, but sure and effective. The only pills, sold by druggists, *absolutely on trial*? Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money is returned.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer; every bottle has a printed guarantee on it; use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Will Take No Third Party Tea "In Their's."

From late Wilmington papers.]

MAXTON, N. C., May 28th.

Editor Star, Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR SIR;—I notice in the *Messenger* of the 23rd inst., that I have been appointed chairman of the People's party Congressional convention of the Sixth District.

I wish through your columns to decline the appointment.

The Democratic State Convention has met and nominated a ticket which is satisfactory to all good Democrats, and while I am a member of the Farmer's Alliance and heartily endorse the principles of the order, yet I think it wise and proper for all Democrats, both Alliance and non-Alliance men, to rally to Alliance Carr and elect the whole State ticket.

Yours, respectfully,
MCKAY MCKINNON.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 25, '92

Editor Messenger:

I see in the *Messenger* of 22d or 23d a report of the preceedings of the Third party (by a Raleigh correspondent.) I was very much surprised to see my name appear as one of the executive committee for Cumberland county for the Third district. I do belong to the Alliance, but thought the Alliance was non-partisan, but if it binds me to any seet or party I am no longer an Alliancenan. I desire relief for the farmers, but fail to see how a Third party can bring it about. I am interested in, and am one of those people, but don't see any good in a Third party. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I hope you will say to those kind brethren I am not in polities at present.

Respectfully,
E. J. EDWARDS.

DIED.

GADDIE—In this county, near Argyle, on May 1st, at early dawn, SARAH ANN MONROE, consort of I. D. Gaddie, in the 66th year of her age. She attached herself to the M. E. Church in her twelfth year, and died in full hope of a blessed immortality.

AHEARN—It is with a sad heart that we chronicle the death of WILLIE J. AHEARN. Dear little Willie left us May 27th, 1892, aged 10 months. When the hour came he closed his eyes and lips without a gasp, without a struggle and gently fell asleep in his Saviour's arms. He was a sweet, tender little lamb. God loaned him to earth but for a brief time then called him home to heaven, whither he has gone to be with his Saviour, who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Dear parents, do not grieve, he is not dead, but sleepeth, he has passed over the river and will be waiting to welcome you

Where immortal music,
Is thrilling harps of gold,
A snow white lamb has entered
The Saviour's upper fold.

There in the throne's great shadow,
The glad immortal years,
Will bring his heart no sorrow,
Nor dim his eye with tears.

But in that land whose beauty,
Dawns faintly on his dreams,
He walks in shining raiments,
Beside the crystal streams;

Or in the quiet sunset,
He leaneth from on high,
And chanteth low and softly,
The anthems of the sky.

Then weep not, that fair spirit,
Whose wing has cleft the air,
Has made a golden pathway,
To lead his loved one's there.

J. S.

The Poet's Soliloquy.

"Kiss" rhymes to "bliss" in fact as well as verse,
And "ill" with "pill," and "worse" with "hearse;"
In fact and verse, we find "*complete recovery*"
Rhymes best with "Golden Medical Discovery."

For driving out scrofulous and all other taints of the blood, fortifying the constitution against lung-scrofula or consumption, for strengthening the digestive organs and invigorating the entire system by sending streams of pure blood through all the veins—there is nothing equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the only *guaranteed* Blood, Liver and Lung remedy sold.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oh! What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning—the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption? Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J Cook & Co.

We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker-mouth and headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all Druggists.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic properties.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

W. A. CRAWFORD,

—THE—

Artistic Tailor,

IS THE ONE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IF YOU WANT A

STYLISH FIT

—AND—

PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

Suits from $18.00 to $25.00.
Pantaloons from $6 to $12.

All I ask is for you to come and be convinced of the fact before buying elsewhere.

MY SPRING STOCK OF GOODS

is now ready for inspection, and in addition to that I will get in every month new goods, and that will enable me to keep always abreast with the latest novelties in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS.

As to workmanship and style of my garments I promise that mine cannot be surpassed. I design all of my patterns from actual measurement from the system of the new age.

March 17, 1892. tf

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Executors of the will of W. J. Kelly, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present the same before May 10th, 189 . All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. SMITH,
ANNA M. BAKER,
Executors of Will of W. J. Kelly.
May 12, 1892—6t

R. L. TRULOVE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. "Harry Bassett" Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, Apple and Peach Brandy a specialty.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 21, 1892—3m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,
Artistic Merchant Tailor,
Overbaugh House, Green Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

I have now on hand a very fine selection of FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

The Fayetteville Printing
—AND—
Publishing Company,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—solicit *cash* orders for printing—
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
CHECKS,
DRAFTS,
HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
NEWSPAPERS,
&c., &c., &c.
April 28, 1892. tf

Fresh Vegetables,
Berries, &c.

CANNED MEATS AND FRUITS.
DRIED FRUITS
AND
CEREALS.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
FLOUR AND MEAL.
SUGAR AND COFFEE.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
HAY STREET.
May 12, 1892. tf

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,
JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 1892.

We are now at our new home. We have bedding plants—Colens, Verbenas, Geraniums, Alternantheras, Centaura, &c., a one dollar per dozen or $6.00 per 100 in bulk. We have Tuberoses, Caladiums, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladiolus, &c., and a full line of choice Greenhouse Plants.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.
May 12, 1892—tf

JUST IN!

- A - FINE - LOT -

—OF—

SCOTCH HOLLAND AND OIL OPAQUE

Window Curtains.

☞ These goods were bought at greatly reduced prices, and we propose to sell them accordingly low. The stock is very select, but will not last long at the prices we have fixed. Call early and get first selection.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,
FURNITURE DEALERS.
April 28th, 1892.

Get Prices on

Pianos and Organs

—FROM—

The North State Music Co.,

CECIL G. STONE, Manager,

RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIALTIES ARE THE TWO CELEBRATED HIGH GRADE

KRAANCH & BACH and KIMBALL PIANOS

AND THE WORLD-RENOWNED

Kimball Organ.

March 17th, 1892. ly.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..... $2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch) for the first and 5 by cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 2, 1892.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Picnicing.

The young people of Fayetteville will picnic at Cottonade to-morrow afternoon. A pleasant time to you all, with many pleasant recollections of the evening.

Escaped.

Geo. Carver and Will. C. Bramble, both white, made good their escape from the chain-gang here last Monday night, and their whereabouts is still unknown.

Children's Day.

Children's day was appropriately celebrated in the Presbyterian Church here last Sunday by an address from the pastor, Rev. A. J. McKelway, and recitations by three little girls, singing, etc.

Reduced Rates.

Commencing with June 1st, the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad will place on sale reduced rate round-trip tickets to all mountain and seaside summer resorts, good returning till October 1st.

Error.

A slight error occurred in our notice of the work accomplished by the last term of Cumberland Superior Court. It should have been 90 cases, instead of 60, disposed of. All honor to Judge Boykin.

Picnic at Glenville.

Mr. Walter Watson, big-hearted and generous man that he is, gave a picnic last Saturday to a number of little children at "Glenville," and thus gladdened and made more merry many bright and gay hearts.

Peach Crop.

The OBSERVER is glad to learn that the peach crop in Cumberland this year will be above the average. In many sections the trees are fairly well loaded with fruit, and the idea that the peaches were all killed by the cold snaps in April and May is a delusion.

A Public Demand.

Common fairness and justice to a patronizing people would demand that the post-office here be lighted every night upon the arrival of trains from Greensboro, and Bennettsville. As it is, people are unable to see the number of their boxes and inconvenienced no little in getting their mails. Let the proper authorities take cognizance of this evil and apply the necessary remedy at once.

Trinity College.

To the marshals and managers we tender our thanks for a handsome card of invitation to the Commencement exercises of Trinity College, June 3rd to 9th inclusive. Bacealaureate sermon by Bishop W. W. Duncan, of Spartanburg S. C., on Wednesday, June 8th. Literary address before the High School by President Crowell, Friday, June 3rd.

New Hook and Ladder Co.

A movement is on foot for the organization in Fayetteville of a new Hook and Ladder Company, to act as an auxiliary to the Chicora fire department, which should enlist the co-operation and support of our people. Nothing is more essential to the preservation of property and life from the ravages of fire than a well-equipped fire department, and all volunteer Companies should receive the necessary succour for their maintenance and support. Give the boys a show.

Dates for the Cumberland Fair Changed to November 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

At a meeting of the managing directors of the Cumberland Fair, held in Fayetteville last Saturday, it was deemed advisable to change the dates of the Fair this year from November 1st to 5th, inclusive, to November 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, it being feared by some that the State and Federal elections would militate against the success of the exhibits and the Fair generally. The change is unquestionably for the best, and we now urge the people of Cumberland and surrounding counties to put forth renewed efforts to make the next Fair a great success.

A Prominent Railroad Man in Fayetteville.

Maj. J. R. Kenly, of the Atlantic Coast Line, spent Friday last in Fayetteville, and expressed himself highly pleased with the growth and increase of business over his line and at Fayetteville as well. He did not say just when dirt would be broken for the new depots, but his trip here was ostensibly for the arrangement of some of the preliminaries preparatory to beginning operations. Maj. Kenly is a railroad man of ability and varied experience and observation, and indulged in some bright predictions for Fayetteville if our people will only put their shoulder to the wheel for a 'long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether."

The Fun Begins.

The Leary wing of the Republican party in this Congressional district a few days ago nominated W. J. Sutton, of Bladen county, for Congress, O. J. Spears, of Harnett, presidential elector for this district, and S. H. Buchanan and J. W. Harrell, delegates to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. Whether the Scurlock faction will endorse the aforesaid action of their "brethren the enemy" is not yet known; it is therefore not impossible that there will be two tickets in the field all round. The Leary wing of the party claims that Scurlock is whipped but don't know it, while the Scurlock faction proudly walks the upper deck and claim that they have "the coon and gone on."

Fayetteville District S. S. Conference.

Below we give the very interesting and entertaining programme of the exercises of the Fayetteville District Sunday School Conference of the Methodist church, to be held in this city, beginning Friday morning, June 3rd (to-morrow), at 9 o'clock, as follows:

9:00 A. M. Religious service by Presiding Elder, Rev. J. T. Gibbs.
9:15 " Address of welcome by Rev. W. H. Moore, D. D. Response by the Presiding Elder.
9:30 " Enrollment of delegates. Singing.
10:00 " What is implied in a Gospel call to Sunday School Work? —Rev. J. D. Bundy.
10:30 " General discussion.
11:00 " Sermon on Religious Training of Children.—Rev. J. A. Hornaday.
3:00 P. M. Religious service.—Rev. W. S. Chaffin.
3:15 " The necessity of studious and prayerful preparation to teach most efficiently the lesson.—Rev. N. E. Coltrane.
3:45 " General discussion. Singing.
4:00 " The power of personal character in the Superintendent.—Rev. A. J. Parker.
4:30 " General discussion. Singing.
5:00 " Miscellaneous--Committees appointed.
8:00 " Sermon.—Rev E. Pope.

SATURDAY.

9:00 A. M. Religious Service.—Rev. P. Greening.
9:15 " Reports from Sunday Schools by Pastoral Charges.
9:45 " General discussion. Singing.
10:00 " How shall we best interest the children in Sunday School work?—Revs. M. Bradshaw and J. W. Martin.
10:30 " General discussion.
11:00 " Sermon on general education and the duty of supplying it to our children.—Rev. J. E. Thompson.
3:00 P. M. Religious service.—Rev. H. M. Jackson.
3:15 " Election of officers and selection of place for next meeting. Report of Committees. Adjournment.

SUNDAY.

9:00 A. M. Model Sunday School—The whole Conference to take part with the Hay Street Sunday School.
11:00 " Sermon.—Rev. L. L. Johnson.
3:00 P. M. Sunday School Mass Meeting. —Revs. J. A. Hornaday and J. R. Newlin, and W. J. Adams, Esq.
8:00 " Sermon.—Rev. W. J. Crowson.

Centennial Celebration of the Organization of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

The initial steps for a grand celebration in this city of the centennial anniversary of the organization of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry in August, 1893, were taken last Monday night at a meeting of the company in their armory on Person street, by the appointment of a committee of twenty-five, which will subsequently be divided into sub-committees on various things and features of the great celebration in store for our people.

Nothing in the shape of an outline of the programme of the exercises has as yet been agreed upon: suffice it to say that the company, aided and backed by the people of Fayetteville on every side, will in due time issue such a programme as will readily commend itself to every one and draw to its support the patriotic co-operation and fervor of our people without reserve. The Independent Company is to-day, as has always been the case, composed of the "flower of the land," and whether amid the "din of war and the conflict of battle," or under the benign influence of peace, its gallant officers and brave and fearless members have ever and anon reflected honor and credit upon themselves as well as the town and community from which they hailed.

For the success, therefore, of this epoch in the untarnished history of the company, our people should act as one man, and crowd around its hearthstone some of the happiest recollections and most patriotic memories of the long life of one hundred years.

Fayetteville Well Represented.

Mr. John A. Pemberton, Jr., of this place represented the Fayetteville Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at the meeting in Atlanta last week. On the evening of the 24th a grand ball in Concordia Hall was tendered the delegates by the Southern Express Company, which the *Journal* of that place styles one of the "grandest affairs of the kind ever given in Atlanta," and further adds: "The ball was crowded with engineers and their brothers, the express messengers. There were over 700 present, and each one left the ball at 1 o'clock, regretting that the entertainment was at an end. With its usual liberality the Southern Express Company footed all the bills which will undoubtedly be enormous, and everything possible was done to make the visitors enjoy themselves. While the dancing was in progress refreshments were served in the dining-room. Ice-cream, strawberries, claret punch, lemonade, cake and fruits in abundance.

After the address of welcome had been delivered and the response concluded, the following telegram was read:

NEW YORK, May 24, 1892.

J. G. Mays, Superintendent Southern Express Company:

We heartily wish our guests a truly happy evening, and very much regret that business denies us the pleasure of joining yourself and other officers of the company to-night in greeting friends of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The express car next the engine —may their proximity remain typical of sentiments and interests coupled closely by fraternal and social relations, enduring always with mutual confidence and esteem.

H. B. PLANT, President.
M. J. O'BRIEN, Vice-President.

Please Observe.

We invite your attention this week to the announcement of B. E. Sedberry & Son's "Up Town Drug Store;" Bank of Fayetteville, "statement;" J. A. D. Boon, "standard-keeper for Cumberland county;" Town of Hope Mills, "treasurer's report;" C. C. McLellan, administrator's notice of Walter Strickland; changes of schedule on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and Atlantic Coast Line; Alex. McArthur, notice of sale under mortgage.

People and Their Movements.

Maj. Geo. H. Hall, of Ivanhoe spent the day here last Tuesday.

Sheriff Smith made a flying visit to Raleigh last week, returning Saturday.

Mrs. E. E. Howell has returned after a pleasant visit to friends in Goldsboro.

Gen. A. G. Brady returned Tuesday evening from a pleasant visit to his son at Henderson, N. C.

Capt. R. P. Paddison's family of Florida, are on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sheetz, of this place.

Miss Mattie Sedberry who attended the past session of Greensboro Female College has returned home.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, who always feels at home in Fayetteville, spent a short while in our midst last week.

Miss Virginia Cole will accept our thanks for an invition to attend the Commencement exercises at Littleton Female College.

Marsden Bellamy, Esq., a prominent member of the Wilmington bar, spent last Friday in Fayetteville, on professional matters.

Miss Maud Pitman, of Leesville, Robeson county, passed through Fayetteville last Friday on her return from Greensboro Female College.

Glad to see Capt. Dodson, of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, so far recovered from his recent sickness as to be at his post of duty punching tickets.

Mrs. I. Michaels, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly a resident of Fayetteville, and well and popularly known here as Miss Carrie Cohen, is visiting old friends in the city.

Mr. T. D. McIntyre, of Dillon S. C., was among the first passengers to arrive in Fayetteville over the first passenger train between Florence, S. C., and Wilson, last Tuesday.

Drs. T. M. Hunter and G. B. Patterson have returned from Winston, where they attended the annual convention of the State Dental Association last week, highly pleased with their trip.

Mr. Jas. W. Atkinson and family left on the Short-Cut Tuesday morning for their new home at Dunn, carrying with them the good wishes of a host of friends for success in their adopted home.

Death of Mrs. Hooper.

Mrs. Mary Jones Hooper, wife of Mr. Joseph C. Hooper, died at her residence near this city on Sunday.

Mrs. Hooper—as well as her husband, who was descended from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina—came from an historic North Carolina family on both sides, being the daughter of that great lawyer, John D. Eccles, and grand-daughter of that even greater lawyer, John Eccles; while her mother was the daughter of the distinguished Col. Edward Jones, of Rock Rest, Chatham, a leader of men in his day and generation. She was the niece of the late Dr. Johnston B. Jones, of Charlotte; of the late Mrs. William H. Hardin, mother of Major Edward J. Hardin, of Raleigh, and of the late Mrs Hooper, wife of Dr. William Hooper, of blessed memory; while her maternal grand-mother was the daughter of Col. Peter Mallett.

The subjoined lines were written by one whose highly trained intellect, no less than his friendly heart, enables him to appreciate the deceased lady's virtues:

We announce with deep regret the death in her 66th year of Mrs. MARY JONES HOOPER, eldest daughter of John D. Eccles, deceased, and wife of Mr. Joseph C. Hooper, of this place, who was suddenly taken away on Sunday morning last at the family residence on Harrington Hill.

A long life of sterling christian virtue has come to its close on earth in the midst of a host of loving and sorrowing friends, who cannot part with her without tears, but yet who rejoice in her translation from the darkness of earth to the kingdom of light.

Mrs. Hooper was known to the writer of these lines from our earliest childhood, and in after years was bound to him by many strong ties, which enables him to see and to say what he truly thinks, that her whole life has been a steady advance towards the perfection of christian character and thus a blessing by way of example to the people among whom she lived; which is the wisest and best use that can be made of a human life.

In early life she became a member of the Presbyterian church, and was ever noted among her friends for christian consistency, a cheerful spirit and a serene faith in the midst of the trials of life—indeed for a patience in the hours of dark affliction which was truly beautiful.

In her, as we think, was illustrated that great spiritual truth that the hand that afflicts doth also refine, and that under its mysterious touches the spirit is transformed by a divine renewal and becomes virtuous indeed; and the price of a virtuous woman is, we know, *far above rubies.*

Death of Mrs. F. R. Rose.

It is with great sorrow that we announce the sad death of Mrs. F. R. Rose at her home, "Inverness," on Haymount, Tuesday, May 31st, ult. Mrs. Rose was a lady of rare force of character, amiable and lovable in disposition, and numbered her friends by the hundreds all over North Carolina, as well as other States, to whom the announcement of her death will be received with profound sorrow. To the bereaved family the OBSERVER extends condolence. The funeral services will be conducted from St. John's Church, this after noon at 6 o'clock, by the Rector, Rev. Thos. Atkinson.

Mrs. Rose, both through her husband and her father, the late Mr. E. J. Lilly, was a representative of families for many years leaders in the social life of Fayetteville; while, on her mother's side, she came of the distinguished Leak family of Anson.

BY HER PASTOR.

Entered into rest, on Tuesday, May 31st, Alice L. Rose, wife of F. R. Rose, and daughter of the late E. J. Lilly. So it has pleased our Heavenly Father, to transfer from earth to Paradise, with perfect guidance and peace, a life of singular gentleness and sweetness, after a long period of weakness and of suffering, and after the experience of deep and overwhelming sorrow. But both the suffering and the sorrow were received in meek submission, as the loving discipline of a wise and tender Father, and so, while the body grew daily weaker under its load of affliction and of pain, the spirit grew even stronger in its faith and love and patience, until at last, it cast aside its burden of flesh, and passed into that peaceful resting place, where the souls of the blessed, free from the trials and temptations of earth, together await their joyous resurrection.

European Correspondence of the Observer.

DEAR OBSERVER:—After spending two months in Italy, every day crowded with interest, I left Marreilles to cross the Mediterranean for Egypt on the 28th of February, and after a pleasant trip, passing on the way Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, the Lipari Isles and Malta (or ancient Melita), we landed in Alexandria, and the change in dress, manner, architecture, etc., between Italy and Egypt was much more striking even than it had been between America and Italy. It seemed very odd when the pilot-boat met us to see the crew dressed in what looked like white night-gowns, and a kind of girdle around their waists and no shoes on; and to reach the shore and see a multitude of men in this costume and either white cloth in a roll around their heads or the little red brimless cap (the fez), and some with an English overcoat over their white or yellow gown, was a peculiar sight.

I began to wonder how they could distinguish the men from the women at a short distance by their dress, but soon saw a group of women and found there was no difficulty. The women all wore black veils, and if city women they had a little piece, looking like about two inches cut out of an average-size fishing-rod, and gilded. This little brass hollow piece was placed so that the bottom end rested about half way on top of the nose, and the top just above the nose on the forehead, and with this arrangement they fix one veil to cover the mouth and lower part of the face, and another to cover the forehead, leaving a crack to see through, so the only part of their faces one sees is a little of their nose and their black eyes. A majority of them resemble in color our light mulattoes, but their features are totally different; especially is this noticeable in the nose, which is never flat.

From Alexandia we went by rail (about 5½ hours) to Cairo, all the way through the rich bottom lands of the Nile delta. The rich soil of the Nile deposit seemed to be several feet deep and indescribably fertile, but, as there is no rain, irrigation has to be employed over the entire country, and no doubt the crude arrangements now in use are some of the same used in this old country 4,000 years ago. Want of space forbids description.

Cairo has many handsome modern buildings, and is rapidly growing in favor as a winter resort, especially with the English, and the bright, sunny climate, with its ever cloudless skies, is as nearly perfection as a winter climate as can be imagined, and there is enough gaity and variety of life to suit even the fastidious pleasure-seeker, and the hotels are really luxurious.

From Cairo we went up the Nile nearly 600 miles to the first cataract, and this trip is a most enchanting one. There is about enough exercise every day to make loafing in that beautiful atmosphere thoroughly enjoyable. What is the exercise? About every day, and sometimes twice a day, the steamer ties up to some little wharf on the river, and we know, after the first experience, by the number of saddled donkeys we see on the hill that it is the startling place to visit some old Egyptian tomb or ruin whose age runs into the thousands of years, and was even ancient when the infant Moses floated on the waters of the noble river. As one steps ashore, there is a perfect bedlam among the donkey boys to get passengers or a customer for their donkeys. As there are always more donkeys than passengers, some get left.

Each of the donkeys has an attendant, and they have learned about enough English to yell in chorus: "This good donkey;" "this name yankee doodle;" "this Rameses Great;" "That donkey no good;" "that donkey fall down." There is also a rush by passengers each trying to get what appears to be the best donkey. As fast as they mount they usually ride away, as each donkey boy knows what is to be visited, and there is no danger of being lost. Some days the trip only involves an hours' ride, and sometimes there are many objects of interest not far apart and nearly half day is spent donkey-riding, and we may take our lunch in a tomb or a temple. Donkeys are easy under the saddle, and with the attending boy's persuasion are not slow. These boys, by the way, never seem to tire of running. We always found the ruin visited in the desert hills just outside the Nile valley, and the line between magnificent fertility, and utter sterility is so sharply drawn that all up and down the Nile valley one may stand with one foot in the rank, luxuriant growth of wheat or beans in the Nile valley and place the other foot in the sands of the great desert where nothing will grow. But I could write pages on Egypt and the Nile and the ruins, and only give a faint outline, so I will cut it short.

I intended to write a letter on Palestine when I commenced, and introduce it with a few words from Egypt; but, instead, I shall have to close it with a very few words about Palestine. We went out of Egypt through the great Suez Canal, which is cut through a desert waste. We left Port-Said one afternoon by steamer and early next morning landed in Palestine at Jaffa. We landed near "the house of one Simon, a tanner, which is by the seaside," and ascended the roof where Peter was taught that salvation was for the Gentiles as well as Jews. Next day by beautiful carriage road to Jerusalem, a good part of the way through the flowery plain of Sharon and by Lydda and Ramleh through the valley of Aschalon, where Joshua had the light prolonged, thence by Kirjath-Jearim where the ark rested, thence by the way of Emmaus to Jerusalem which one cannot help approaching with strange feeling, experienced nowhere else by me at least. What a history—seven cities lie buried, one on top of another—but the approach from the Jaffa way is disappointing. By any other approach the river is beautiful, and none of them comes up to our expectations, especially by the way of Mt. Olivet. We visited the Dead Sea, the Jordan and Jericho, and came by Bethany over Olivet by the garden of Gethsemane, and this way one realizes the truth of all epistle of praise of Jerusalem in Holy or profane writ. But I must close without writing of my three weeks' tour, and wait to tell my friends of Hebron, Bethlehem, Bethel, Shiloh, Nain, Nazareth, Shechem, Jacob's Well, Samaria, Plain of Eschælon, Jezreel, Shunem, Gideon's Fountain, Sea of Galilee, Beatitudes, Capernaum, Cæsarea, Phillipi, Damascus, Baalbec, etc.

J. R. TOLAR.

A Sad Accident.

From the North Carolina Baptist.]

On Sunday the 15th, Mr. A. R. Autry with his family started to church. Mr. Autry with his wife and three smallest children were riding in a buggy, while the oldest boys accompanied them on horseback. Suddenly the horse which Mr. Autry was driving took fright and ran away, throwing the occupants of the vehicle out and instantly killing Mrs. Autry. Mr. Autry lived about half an hour after being hurt, but was not conscious. One of the little boys was very seriously injured, though it is hoped he will recover.

A gloom has been cast over the community, and many friends here and in the old home State will join in regrets.

D. A. AUTRY.

Dot, Ga.

Mr. Jno. C. Ray, an extensive dealer in naval stores at John's Station paid his respects to the OBSERVER Tuesday. Mr. Ray is a native of Quewhiffle township, Cumberland county, and a Democrat of the first water.

Programme of Commencement Exercises of Davidson College, N. C.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

11 A. M., Baccalaureate Sermon, by the President.
8 P. M. Sermon before the Y. M. C. A., Rev. Jas. Y. Fair, D. D., Richmond, Va.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

11 A. M. Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
8 P. M. Reunion of the Literary Societies.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

11 A. M. Alumni Oration, Rev. J. M. P. Otts, D. D., LL.D., of Alabama.
12 M. Annual Address before the the Literary Societies, Col. John J. Dargan, of South Carolina.
4 P. M. Meeting of the Alumni Association.
8 P. M. Anniversary of the Literary Societies.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Commencement Day.
10 A. M. Graduating Orations, Conferring Honors and Degrees, Awarding Prizes, &c.
8 P. M. Reception by the Literary Societies. Monday is devoted to the Senior Class-day Exercises.

The Fair Ophelia.

"I thought thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid,
And not have strewed thy grave."

The Danish queen was not an exemplary wife, but was doubtless sincere in her grief at Ophelia's death. In every land we see the purest and sweetest of Eve's daughters gathered to early graves. A perfectly reliable cure for female complaints, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a medicine beyond all praise, which has saved many a young life threatened by the insidious approach of disease. For chronic female derangements, weak back, lassitude, nervousness and poor appetite, it is without an equal; a generous tonic, a safe nervine, purely vegetable, and *warranted* to give satisfaction, or the price ($1.00) refunded. This guarantee is always adhered to. Of druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 17th day of May, 1892.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,	$ 38,000 00
All other loans and discounts,	38,177 61
Overdrafts,	1,322 06
Stocks, bonds and mortgages,	1,604 68
Due from Banks,	26,721 07
Banking House,	6,000 00
Other real estate,	1,896 60
Furniture and fixtures,	2,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid,	2,262 39
Cash items,	5,970 75
Gold Coin,	2,882 50
Silver Coin,	12,389 58
National Bank notes,	6,269 00
United States Notes,	18,000 00
Total,	$505,496 24

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund,	9,000 00
Undivided profits,	13,342 32
Deposits subject to check,	151,557 21
Due to Banks,	5,617 71
Notes and bills rediscounted,	22,000 00
Demand certificates of deposit,	3,979 00
Total,	$505,496 24

I, J. C. Haigh, Jr., Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of May, 1892. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
R. M. NIMOCKS,
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR., } Directors.

June 2, 1892. It

"THE ATLANTIC."

Sedberry's Branch Pharmacy, HAY STREET.

For the accommodation of our friends in that section we have established the above store. It will be in charge of competent

"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

The same rules will be observed as in our lower store:

Accuracy, Politeness and Promptness.

We have a well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; A NICE LINE OF FINE CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., AND REFRESHING SODA WATER, MILK SHAKES, COCO COLO, MALTO, MOXIE, ACID PHOSPHATE, &c. &c. &c.

Respectfully,
B. E. SEDBERRY & SON.

June 2, 1892—tf

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TOWN OF HOPE MILLS, } May 13, 1892. }

RECEIPTS.

Taxes,	$307 05	
Fines,	80 00	
Licenses,	20 00	
		$407 05

EXPENDITURES.

Listing taxes, Attorney fees, &c.,	$ 36 30	
Holding elections,	3 00	
Expenses organizing town,	25 00	
Erecting guard house and additions,	108 70	
Printing and other sundry expenses,	28 23	
Repairs to streets and bridges,	28 95	
Extra police duty,	26 50	
Guard-house expenses,	6 55	
		$263 23
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		$143 82

H. C. GADSBY, Treasurer.

Approved by
WILLIAM WALLER,
MAT. MORGAN,
Town Commissioners.

June 2, 1892—1t

$50.00 FINE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 1st, 1892.

Standard Keepers' Office for Cumberland County:

Special attention is called to all dealers using weights and measures for buying and selling. Fifty dollars fine for failure to bring all weights and measures to Standard Keeper once every two years to have them tested and approved—the time is out. I am ready to serve you. All dealers will please observe the above.—*See Code of North Carolina, Vol. 2, Sec. 3,841, Page 591, for the Law.*

SURVEYORS' CHAIN TO BE TESTED.—$10 00 fine for failure to have your chain tested once every two years—*See Laws of North Carolina, Acts 1889, Chap. 409, Page 401.* J. A. D. BOONE, S. K.

June 2, 1893—1tpd

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by C. A. Purcell and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "L," No. 4, Page 26, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 500 acres of land in Quewhiffle township on Buffalo Creek, known at the Catharine Ferguson Land. (See said mortgage.)

Place of sale: Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale: Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock. Terms of sale: Cash.

ALEX. MCARTHUR, Adm'r of J. J. Gilchrist.

June 2, 1892—6t

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Walter Strickland, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before the 2nd day of June, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me near Godwin, N. C

C. C. MCLELLAN, Adm'r.

HENRY L. COOK, Att'y.
June 2, 1892 6t

Best Route to the National Conventions.

Before selecting their route to the cities where their respective National Conventions will be held, the North Carolina Democratic, Republican and Prohibition delegations should apply or write to Mr. R. A. Jenkins, Southeastern Passenger Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, at Winston, N. C., who will cheerfully furnish all information desired relative to rates, time of trains, and special sleeping cars which may be engaged for the trip. The Baltimore & Ohio offers the exceedingly low rate of one fare for the round trip to Chicago and Minneapolis where the Democratic and Republican National Conventions will be held respectively. This is by far the most convenient route to those desiring to visit Washington before going West, as all B. & O. through trains run *via* Washington and is the only direct line to Chicago and the Northwest from that city.

H. H. H.

We have a set of

Electric Call Bells

up for exhibition in our store

We will be pleased to have the public examine them—the ladies especially. They are very useful and cheap.

RUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

We have just received a car-load of

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Prices will be lower than ever before.

RUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

Hacks, Pullers, Dippers.

We have a line of TURPENTINE TOOLS in stock, which are absolutely guaranteed. Get one—if not good we will replace it.

RUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

April 7, 1892.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect May 30th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.	
11 45 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	4 30 a. m.	
8 00 "	"	Fayetteville	"	8 15 "	
6 40 "	"	Sanford	"	9 43 "	
4 45 "	"	Climax	"	11 50 "	
4 05 "	"	Greensboro	"	12 30 p. m.	
3 13 "	"	Stokesdale	"	1 27 "	
2 45 "	"	N & W Jn.—Walnut C.	"	2 50 "	
1 24 "	"	Rural Hall	"	3 20 "	
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 45 "	

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY No. 3.		BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4.	
10 50 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave	5 25 a. m.	
9 57 "	"	Maxton	"	6 18 "	
9 26 "	"	Red Springs	"	6 52 "	
8 43 "	"	Hope Mills	"	7 33 "	
8 26 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	7 50 "	

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.		Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.	
1 35 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	2 15 p. m.	
11 32 a. m.	"	Climax	"	4 05 "	
10 26 "	"	Greensboro	"	5 30 "	
8 40 "	"	Stokesdale	"	6 55 "	
7 45 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	7 45 "	

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and points north and west of Roanoke.

Trains Nos. 2 and 4 breakfast at Fayetteville; Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Walnut Cove; No 1 supper at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED MAY 31, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	2 18 P. M	
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M.	6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 03 P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 30 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 13 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 47 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 35 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 14 Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	1 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M.	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		2 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 15 "
Arrive Wilson		12 20 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 3 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 02 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	6 30 A. M.	2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:06 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:29 P M. Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9:58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rockfish 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rockfish 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 9:30 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:9 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 5 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.

Train No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

May 26, 1892.—3m

-:- USE -:-

"PERFECTION,"

—GUARANTEED THE—

Best - and - Cheapest

—HIGH-GRADE—

Flour on the Market.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,

Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19th, 1892.

CAROLINA

-Machine Company-

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saw Mill Machinery,

DEALERS IN

"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19, 1891.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
CES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SH

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

The Publishers of the FAMILY JOURNAL are determined to largely increase the circulation of their paper. To do this we make the following unparalleled offer. We will send absolutely FREE, postage prepaid, the celebrated *FAMILY COOK-BOOK* to each person sending us 25 cents for a six months' subscription to the FAMILY JOURNAL. This Cook Book is sent to EACH SIX months subscriber, and will be found an almost invaluable culinary guide in the hands of the most experienced housekeepers, as well as a necessity to the inexperienced. It possesses the one great advantage over all other cook-books published by being a comprehensive compilation of economical recipes suited to housewives with limited means. Under other heads recipes for numerous table luxuries are given. In fact this cook-book is a compendium of useful recipes used and originated by the most celebrated chefs, cooks and pastry bakers of the present day. With the FAMILY COOK-BOOK as a guide, no housewife need worry how to prepare the most sumptuous or most frugal repast. Remember we send this book absolutely free to every six months' subscriber to the FAMILY JOURNAL. This is no cheap book. It retails as high as $1.50 and $2 and is worth many times more. *THE FAMILY JOURNAL* is an elegant monthly family paper, handsomely illustrated, and containing in connection with charming stories and choice literature, such special features as "Household Hints," "The Fashions," "The Household Doctor" and numerous other departments of domestic interest, each ably edited by well-known writers on the various topics mentioned. Six months' trial subscription is only 25 cents and entitles sender to a single copy of the Cook-Book. Send twenty-five cents in postal note or stamps to

THE FAMILY JOURNAL CO.,
89 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill
apl 14—2m

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:

"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $40."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

Commissioner's Sale of Valuable Timber Land!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Richmond County, made in case of Jno. F. McNair and Thos. L. McNair, plaintiffs, against Duncan Mc Kay and others, defendants, the undersigned commissioners appointed by said decree will, on the 6th day of June, 1892, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash at the Court-house door in the town of Rockingham, N. C., for the purpose of making partition among the tenants in common therein 1,586 acres of heavily timbered land situated in Richmond county about seven (7) miles from the R. & A. Railroad. More than half this land is covered with round long leaf pine, and all is heavily timbered. Full description of said land will be given day of sale. The title to the land is clear. Any person desiring to purchase will be shown over the land. Address all inquiries for further particulars to Jno. D. Shaw, Jr., Laurinburg, N. C.

FRANK McNEILL,
JNO. D. SHAW, JR.,
May 5, 1892—ts Commissioners.

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by A. Leslie and wife, and D. N. Leslie, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book "P," No. 4, page 203, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 153 acres of land in Quewhiffle township in said county, bounded and described as in said mortgage.

Place of sale: Court House in Fayetteville.
Time of sale: Monday, June 6th, 1892 at 11 o'clock
Terms of sale: Cash.

L. A. BLUE.
May 12, 1892—ts

Land Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by B. F. Bryant and wife to Blocker and Geddie, dated 1st January, 1890, and duly registered February 3rd, 1890, in Book N No. 4, page 506, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., for cash, a tract of Land in Cedar Creek township, Cumberland County, N. C., containing 2½ ±10 acres, adjoining the lands of W. R. Johnson, J. C. Jackson and others, whereon the said Bryant is now living—for a full description of which, see the said mortgage.

J. McP. GEDDIE,
Surviving Partner of Blocker and Geddie.
May 12, 1892—ts

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MACRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

For Any Information

concerning the ELECTROPOISE TREATMENT, advertised elsewhere in the OBSERVER, call on or address

MISS MARY McN. BUIE,
P. O. Box 207, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 24, 1892—tf

NEWTON H. SMITH,
Real Estate Agent,

P. O. Box 58, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Has especial advantages for buying and selling town and country property. Write him for particulars if you want to buy or sell REAL ESTATE.

He is also a

COAL DEALER,

and carries a FULL STOCK AT ALL TIMES of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, and is *never undersold.*
July 30, 1891—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

PITOU'S FACE CREAM. The leading Parisian Cosmetique. Absolutely harmless and a perfect face beautifier. A first class medicine. On sale with all leading druggists. apl 14—3m

CARTER'S PEPSIN is the safest remedy for weak digestion. Can be taken by the smallest child. For sale by leading druggists. apl 14—3m

(Continued from 1st page.)

The Mecklenburg Declaration was momentous in its consequences because it was the inception of a successful revolution. It was never retracted. It was unique. It was so startling in its boldness, so grand in its conception, so potent in its influence for the good of mankind, and so securely intrenched in those eternal principles which it concisely embodied, that it stands forth conspicuous as an unprecedented event, a wholly American page in the history of the world's progress. That it largely influenced the subsequent similar action of the united colonies cannot stand in need of proof. It kindled the fires of liberty everywhere. It encouraged the dream and hope of a separate government. It cheered the weak-hearted and the wavering, invigorated the just demands of the people, and quarried the corner-stone of the foundations of all our future greatness.

It is natural that this commemoration should possess a greater interest than any other which you observe. It belongs to your city, your county, and your State. It has a peculiar significance to you which no other public event can impart. It appeals to your local pride, your social pride, your pride of ancestry, your pride of race.

You go forward from this early May day to the National 4th of July day as from

"One happy prologue to the swelling act
Of the imperial theme."

The great central and important thought of the Mecklenburg Declaration was the idea of self-government which it boldly embodied. It was a protest against oppression. It was also a distinct repudiation of the divine right of kings. The wisdom of the convictions then embodied in the Mecklenburg assumption of self-government have been vindicated by over a hundred years' successful administration of this republic. We may safely assert that our form of government is no longer an experiment. This people have demonstrated their capacity to govern themselves. The most intrepid pioneers, who, more than a century ago, led the advance in the great struggle for political liberty and self-government, could hardly have anticipated so complete and so large an outcome as that which we behold between the two oceans, the great lakes, and the gulf.

The people of North Carolina contributed their full share throughout the whole revolutionary struggle which followed the county and the colonial declaration of independence. The valor of their troops was displayed on every Southern battle-field. The State itself was the constant theatre of important engagements and stirring events. We do not need to be reminded of the achievements at Guilford Court-house and King's Mountain, and other notable and bloody contests, where your citizen-soldiers won enduring laurels over England's best disciplined forces. The glorious victory at King's Mountain, occurring as it did at a most gloomy period of the revolution, when the hopes of patriots had been prostrated and the enemies of America encouraged by the disaster at Camden, turned the tide in the South in favor of the patriotic cause as did the victory of Trenton, under Washington, at the North.

The battle of Guilford Court-house, where Greene measured swords with Cornwallis, was an important struggle, where great military genius and valor contended for the mastery, and where the cause of the whole country seemed to be in jeopardy. The heroism of your forefathers made your soil an uncomfortable abiding place for British soldiers.

But is unnecessary to repeat in your presence the story of the American Revolution, because you are as familiar with it as household words. Next to the story of the Saviour, it is the first one you teach your children to read. It sounds like a romance. It partakes of some of the features of a legend. It is a tale of resistance to unjust exactions; of opposition to a restricted commerce; of the struggle of a brave people of thirteen colonies seeking to be free; of the effort to establish the right of revolution for just cause; of an unequal contest of right against might for seven long years; of numerous bloody battles and serious defeats; of many privations, hardships and woes; it is the narrative of a cause which produced a Washington to lead its armies; a young LaFayette to bring succor and assistance from across the waters; a Franklin to give counsel; a Jefferson to defend with his voice and pen; it is the account of courage, heroism, and fortitude unsurpassed in the annals of time. It tells of an army crossing the Delaware amid snow and ice, and of the retreat of half-starved patriot soldiers with bare feet and bloody tracks; of the capture of Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and Continental Congress;" of the intrepid Putnam's great leap from the rocks; of the famous exploits of "Marion's men;" of the valor of "Mad Anthony Wayne;" of the shameful treason of an Arnold at a critical period of the contest; of the decisive battle at Saratoga in the north and the subsequent surrender of the English army under Cornwallis at Yorktown in the south; of the evacuation of New York; of the final glorious triumph of the Continental armies; of the recognition of our Independence and the establishment of a free Republic—this is the epitome of the Revolution.

I am reminded of the fact that this county has another proud claim to distinction. It is the birthplace of Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, two Presidents of the United States, two leaders of a great political party, two statesmen whose memory the country delights to honor, and whose achievements have reflected credit upon the county and State of their nativity. Truly you live in a most favored portion of our land. It was appropriate that these two great defenders of the rights of the people should have been born at the spot where liberty and independence were first ushered into existence.

The great heritage of freedom which was transmitted to us is ours—"Ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit." The exercises of this day, besides refreshing our recollection of revolutionary memories and stirring our hearts with patriotic pride, serve a better purpose in impressing upon our minds a sense of the responsibilities and duties of citizenship which devolve upon this generation. The defence and preservation of the free institutions of America are obligations which we cannot escape. The eyes of the world are upon us. For over a century this country has run the glorious race of empire. We are in the lead, but the struggle is still on.

We should not be unmindful of the fact that we are the custodians of a sacred trust. Let us distinguish our discharge of that trust by the performance of deeds worthy to be remembered, and those which will surely advance the welfare and promote the progress of our common country. Let us not endeavor to win laurels by war. Brighter than any which we can hope to secure in this field have already been gathered by our fathers. Let us make this period an unexampled time of peace, an era of improvement, an age of reason. Let beneficent acts and philanthropic works abound everywhere. Let us excel in public virtue and private integrity, in the development of our vast resources, in the spread of education, in the promotion of religion, in the advancement of the arts, and in the cultivation of a fraternal spirit. Let this be the era of good feeling, of higher national standards, of broader public purposes, and larger conception of political duties.

By these noble aims and lofty purposes we shall best promote the cause of good government everywhere, and evidence our appreciation of the services and sacrifices of our revolutionary sires and of all the glorious memories which cluster around our early independence days.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

That Your Hair

may retain
its youthful color,
fullness, and beauty,
dress it daily
with

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It cleanses the
scalp, cures humors,
and stimulates a
new growth
of hair

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.
Lowell, Mass.

May 28, 1891.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6, THORNTON BLOCK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Gives special attention to collecting and conveyancing. Deeds, Contracts, Wills, Mortgages, etc., prepared in best style on Remington Type-writer. Proofs taken and privy examinations made for any county in North Carolina and other States, and affidavits prepared for use within or without the State.
Oct 29, 1891.

JOHN G. SHAW,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889. 1y

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Attorney-at-Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Attends all the Courts in Robeson County.
Office No. 4, Thornton Block.
June 20, 1889. tf

DR. J. H. DANIEL,
OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dear, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epethelial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M McKAY, M. D.
March 12, 1891—tf

DR. J. H. MARSH

has removed his office and residence to rooms in the Thornton block.
Office in room No. 5.
Night bell No. 8.
Calls answered promptly night and day.
Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

Winburn, the Photographer!

In this portion of the State Winburn is the LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.

A High Grade of Work at a Reasonable Price.

Gallery on Person Street, about fifty yards east of Market Square.
Oct. 15, 1891—tf

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

S. H. MacRAE,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, P.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

SEWING MACHINES
AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE
MERCHANT MILLS
—BY—
J. D. McNEILL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. J.,

are prepared to furnish you at cash prices with

CORN,
MEAL,
FLOUR,
SHIP STUFF,
FEED,
GRAIN, BRAN, &c.

Consult your interest and get their figures before buying.
May 8, 1890. tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble
—AND—
Granite Works,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH, N. C.,

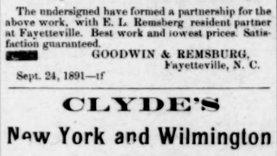
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments,
Tombstones,
Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington
Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 4
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 11

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, June 4
PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 11

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 31
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, June 7

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

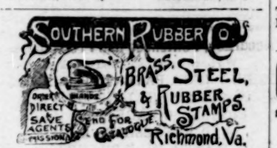
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

FIRE INSURANCE.
READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659 139, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
March 24, 1892—1y Fayetteville, N. C.



Aug 6, 1891—1y

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
W. W. COLE, Manager.
March 10, 1892.

LADY'S HOSIERY
AT COMMISSION PRICE.

Ladies, do you realize that when you buy of the retailer, you are paying THREE unnecessary profits? The manufacturer sells to the commission house, the latter to the jobber, and the jobber in turn sells to the retail merchant. You must pay the manufacturer's profit first, and then pay each of the subsequent handlers a profit, not infrequently paying two profits to the retailer. The

MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION CO.

is a responsible syndicate which sells direct to the consumer By investing in manufacturers' samples, odds and ends, job-lots, and the stocks of insolvent manufacturers, in connection with our regular commission holdings, we are able to sell to the consumer direct at the COMMISSION price, which is but one remove from the manufacturers.

While this company handles all kind of ladies' furnishings, we are making a special drive on our HOSIERY, merely to introduce our name in your territory and establish a reputation for giving values never before offered, so that you will be fully prepared for our later announcement of our entire lines. Read the following offers:

Ladies' full length, fashioned, fast black hose, superfine gauge, (retailing everywhere at 25 to 35 cents per pair), we will sell at 16 cent, or one-half dozen at 96 cents.

Ladies' extra length, full regular made, fast black and seamless hose, very finest gauge, retailing everywhere at 50 cents up), we will sell at 23 cents, or one-half dozen for $1.38.

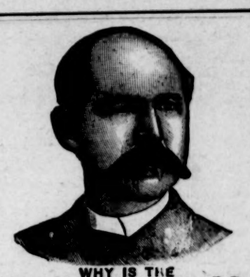
We pay express charges, and agree unconditionally to refund money if hosiery is not the values and qualities described. Be sure and send the size wanted, and remember that as we pay express we cannot afford to send less than one-half dozen.

Orders must be accompanied by cash in either money-order, postal note, stamps or registered letter, addressed to the

MANUFACTURERS' COMMISSION CO.,
21 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
apl 14—8w

YOUR NAME

IF sent on postal card, with proper address will be inserted free in our numerous lists, and you will receive through them many valuable samples from companies desiring agents. Address postal to the AMERICAN LIST CO., Fischer Building, Chico, Ill. apl 14—2m



WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD.

It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or thread to hurt the feet; made of the best Calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.

$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.

$3.50 Police Shoe: Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.

$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.

$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.

Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they pay all on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies' $2.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.

Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.

Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. ☜
Insist on local dealers supplying you.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 7th, 1892. 5m.

Swinton's Specific
FOR DYSPEPSIA.

This unfailing remedy for Dyspepsia of the most chronic type, is the result of many years' medical research of one of the most noted and eminent medical scholars of the period, Dr. La Verne Swinton. Patent and proprietary nostrums have had no more bitter opponent than this most eminent physician, for the simple reason that the same dose is invariably prescribed to the sufferer, no matter what the temperament of the patient, and no matter what the peculiarities of the disease, and this, too, in the face of the claims that such remedies will cure a majority of known diseases.

Dr. Swinton realized fully to what extent Dyspepsia, whether mild or chronic by impoverishing and poisoning the blood, became the progenitor of numerous diseases, and therefore sought diligently for years to discover its true specific. In this he was successful, but in prescribing his wonderful discovery, he never overlooked the great medical truth that the symptoms in each case, the temperamental differences, and even the habits and occupation of the sufferer, required not only a difference in the prescription of his remedy, but also demanded supplemental treatment and dietary directions, varying widely in different cases. THE SWINTON MEDICAL CO. send in connection with this celebrated Specific for Dyspepsia, a complete treatise by the Doctor, which gives explicit directions to the sufferer, so that he may not only intelligently use the remedy, but also properly regulate the diet, and properly self-administer the supplemental prescriptions suited to the case.

This is Medical Treatment and not Quackery

Do not be robbed of your money and your hopes for restored health by alleged panaceas, which while comparatively harmless will cure nothing.

SWINTON'S SPECIFIC is sold by all druggists in $1.00 packages. We are introducing it ourselves in this territory, before placing it on sale with your leading pharmacists, and will send single packages to any address upon receipt of 50 cents. Each package contains the medical treatise of Dr. Swinton, giving dietary directions and supplemental prescriptions. Address

SWINTON MEDICAL CO.,
Fischer Building, Chicago, Ill.
apl 14—6w

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY
SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892. 1y

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer D. Murchison,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays.
Leaves Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Fayetteville, N. C.
T. D. LOVE,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct —1y

J. W. WEISH,
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Repairing in all Branches.
Good Substantial Work
GUARANTEED.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
Nov. 12, 1891. tf

CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Farming Land for Sale.

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

Little Dick Jones,
AT A. MOORE'S STAND.

BEST CORN WHISKEY MADE IN THE LAND, BRANDIES, WINES, Etc.

A cordial invitation to my old friends to call and see me.

DICK JONES.
March 10, 1892—tf

BONITZ HOTEL
129 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

now being thoroughly renovated, is open for

THE -:- RECEPTION -:- OF -:- GUESTS

THE OCEANIC!
CAROLINA :: BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.
NEW FURNITURE, &c.
TABLE AND SERVICE
UNSURPASSED.
FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES
APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,
MANAGER.
April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,
Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
—FOR—
Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.
May 26—tf.

Coca Cola,
The Great Nerve Restorer.

MILKSHAKES, SHERBETS,
LIMEADE AND SODA WATER

are now dispensed with the purest syrups, at our fountain.

A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS,
MARKET SQUARE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 12, 1892.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
—THE—
FAYETTEVILLE ICE FACTORY

is now ready to deliver

PURE - ICE,

made from the water of the Fountain Head Spring.

No better Ice made in the world. Will deliver in quantities to suit customers.

FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.
May 19, 1892. tf.

COTTAGE
FOR SALE.

I have a new and desirably located cottage for sale at

CAROLINA BEACH.

It was built last July, and was used but two months. It is now clean and in complete order.

J. A. SPRINGER,
May 12—4t. Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

I AM PREPARED TO PASTURE A LIMITED number of cattle for the summer. For terms and further information call on or address

J. S. EVANS,
May 19, 1892—2w Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Euphemia Keith, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Euphemia Keith to present them to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of May, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate must make immediate payment. J. B SMITH,
May 19—6t. Executor of Euphemia Keith.

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Malcom Currie, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said Malcom Currie to present them on or before the 3rd day of May, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment. ROBERT CURRIE,
May 5, 1892—6t Executor of Malcom Currie.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of Matthew Strickland, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of May, 1893. All persons owing said estate will make payment to me without further notice. Z. B. NEWTON,
May 5, 1892—6t Administrator C. T. A.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The law firm of Sutton & Cook was dissolved on February 13th, 1892, by mutual consent.

SUTTON & COOK.

I will continue the practice of law in Cumberland and surrounding counties. Office in OBSERVER building, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

HENRY L. COOK.
May 26, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

'FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY'
WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF
General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY
—AND—
HONEST CONSTRUCTION"
ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE
OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

☞ ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW. ☜

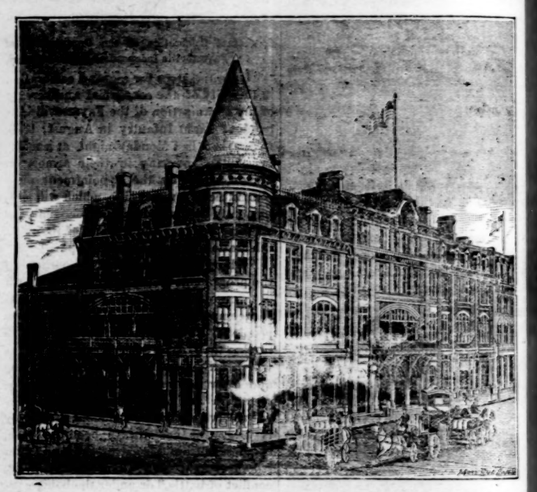
A. E. RANKIN & Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WANTED!
1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.
SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,
SANFORD, N. C.
J. W. SCOTT, SR., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas.
January 21, 1892—1y



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER
[The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL
An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months
With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH
SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
January 15, 1891—1y

—THE—
PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
ESTABLISHED - - - 1774

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.
OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS
ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE
INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpassed for Bread, Biscuit or Pastry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

☞ Ask your grocer for
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.
Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 23, 1891. tf